

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TWENTY THOUSAND
A YEAR FOR HIM

The salary to be paid yearly to Prof.
Maxwell of Honolulu by the Queens-
land, Australia, government, is an in-
dication of the value placed on his ser-
vice. Prof. Maxwell is to receive \$20,000
per annum from the Queensland govern-
ment for a period of five years accord-
ing to report. The full amount for that
period, \$100,000 has already been ap-
propriated, although done without Par-
liamentary authority, so a Queens-
land paper states.

Prof. Maxwell's appointment came
through the influence of Mr. T. J.
Byrnes who died lately. He formed the
acquaintance of Prof. Maxwell in this
city. The Professor's researches on the
sugar question of the Australian col-
ony a few months ago won him praise
and the appointment followed. The
Rockhampton, (Queensland), Daily
Record has the following statement re-
lative to the appointment and the large
salary attached:

"The Government have taken a very
grave step in the appointment of Dr.
Maxwell, the famous sugar expert,
whose scientific aid has, it is under-
stood, proved of inestimable value to
the sugar-growers of Honolulu. The
engagement is for five years, and the
statement has been made that the salary
to be paid is \$4000 a year. Thus the
colony is committed to an expenditure
of \$20,000 without Parliamentary
authority. Some of the Ministers visited
Honolulu, accompanied by the late
Mr. T. J. Byrnes, two or three years
ago, when they made Dr. Maxwell's
acquaintance, and had the opportunity
of personally observing the work in
which he was engaged. His report on
the sugar industry in Queensland, pre-
sented a few months since, formed a
very important and competent review
of the subject with which it dealt.
There can be no doubt that Dr. Max-
well is a highly capable man. At the
same time his engagement is a stretch
of authority that Ministers will find it
necessary to defend when Parliament
meets. It may be assumed, however,
that Mr. Chataway is prepared to vin-
dicate his action as the Minister pri-
marily responsible for the appoint-
ment."

NO TRACE OF MANSON.

Police and Family Believe He
Sailed For San Francisco.

No trace has been found of George
Manson, the former secretary of the
Council of State and newspaper man.
The police and the family of the mis-
sion man have run down every rumor.
The police believe that Manson sailed
for San Francisco on the Alameda on
Friday last. It has been discovered
that he drew a balance of \$1,300 from a
bank and also that he stated to one or
two friends that he would go to the
Coast.

Until a few days ago he was business
manager of the Republican and did not
return the keys of the safe before he
left. Today the Republican's manage-
ment will break open the locked draw-
ers and balance the accounts. It is gen-
erally believed that Manson concealed
himself aboard the Alameda and that
he was laboring under great mental
strain when he did so. An endeavor
will be made to locate him in San
Francisco as soon as possible.

During and following the recent Re-
publican convention at Philadelphia
there were many exchanges of testi-
monials to be retained as relics of the
occasion. One of the most interesting
mementos is a cane which was present-
ed to Colonel W. W. W. who was ser-
geant-at-arms of the convention. The
cane is a polished apple stick with a
white bone head, made and presented
by Edward P. Showers, of West Phila-
delphia, who was one of the door-
keepers of the convention. The head is
fashioned from a human bone dug from
a battlefield of Gettysburg by Mr.
Showers, and is undoubtedly a portion
of the remains of one of the heroes of
that terrible engagement, but whether
of a "John Reb" or a "Yank" Mr. Show-
ers is unable to say.

THE CITY OF HONOLULU
SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

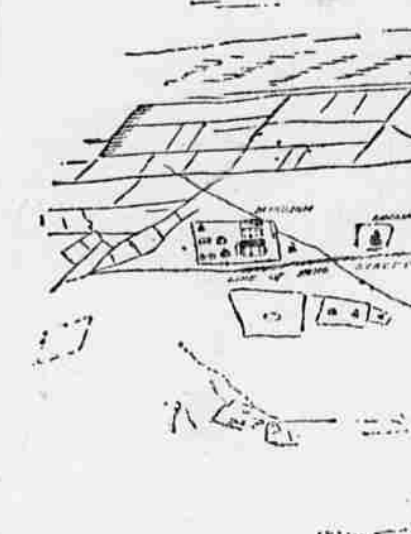
Story of a Visit Here
In 1832.

NOT MUCH STYLE THEN

Writer Was Private Secretary to
Commander of Frigate
Potomac.

Just sixty-eight years ago yesterday
the stately United States frigate Potomac,
Commodore J. Downes in command,
dropped anchor in the Bay of Waikiki.
The ship's writer, who published in 1833

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HONOLULU IN 1832.

.....
a book on the cruise of the Potomac, re-
fers to the place as the Bay of "Waikiki,"
using the spelling in vogue at that day.
The frigate Potomac was sent out from
the United States, making her maiden
voyage down the Potomac river on June
14, 1831. After passing through many in-
teresting experiences in many far off
countries, the anchor was dropped off
Oahu at sundown of July 23, 1832. In Fe-
bruary of that year the Potomac had vis-
ited Quallah Battoo, the sailors and mar-
ines sent ashore and a lesson was ad-
ministered to the Malays, one of the first
battles to be fought by the Americans in
Asiatic waters. This battle occurred on
February 6, 1832.

The account of the Potomac's visit to
Honolulu is interesting to Honoluluans on
account of the description of Honolulu at
that time, the royal court, and also for
much history that is of value. The spell-
ing of Hawaiian names at that time was
somewhat different from now, "i" being
used for "k" and "r" for "l." The old
form of spelling is adhered to in the ap-
pendix article, which is taken from the
"Voyage of the Potomac," published in
1835.

The author prophesied several impor-
tant changes. He asks in one passage
"during a war what interest would not
these islands hold out to us as sources of
refreshment for our men-of-war, while
protecting our commerce, whaling and
other interests in these seas?" A war
did come and after Dewey's victory at
Manila, Honolulu became a "source of
refreshment for our men-of-war and
transports."

"After the ship came to anchor," says
the author, "we were boarded by some
American and English residents; and, at
some distance outside the harbor, a boat
came alongside with a pilot. The Potomac
finally anchored in twenty-one fathoms
of water, about one mile from a reef of
coral rocks that stretches across what
is called the inner harbor, leaving but
a very narrow passageway for vessels
to enter and depart, and forming a com-
plete natural breakwater to the anchor-
age within. Abreast of her was the vil-
lage of Waikiki, consisting of a few huts,
and two or more cocoanut groves. From
this point the island appeared handsome-
ly distributed into valley and hill, extend-
ing far back and rising into lofty moun-
tains. The low land near the water was
sprinkled with habitations, but no great
beauty was apparent—no cultivation ap-
parent. The mountains in the back-
ground relieved the eye by a show of ver-
dure; but in the vicinity of the town of
Honolulu, and almost everywhere within
view of the ship, a bleak and barren as-
pect characterized the picture."

"On the following day the American and
English Consuls, being the only foreign
public characters on the island, paid their
respects to the Commodore on board the
frigate, which also fired a salute in honor
of the port and government. This custom-
ary salute was returned by the fort on
shore. Several canoes came alongside,
manned by natives; some of them par-
tially clothed with sailors' frocks and
trousers, but mostly either in a state of
nudity or with nothing but a piece of la-

pa, or native cloth, thrown over the
shoulders.

"Through the hearty welcome of the
foreign residents almost every house was
open to the officers and horses always at
their service. Equestrian recreations are
much enjoyed by the foreigners and such
natives as can afford to keep horses.
There are a great many of these useful
animals on the island, brought from the
Spanish Main. The natives ride hard and
their horses are well kept."

"Notwithstanding Mr. Stewart's high
encomium on the roads, we feel compelled
to say that they are far from good, and
that the one leading to the village of Waikiki,
opposite the frigate, is the only one that
deserves the name. This is hard and
smooth, about two miles in length, and
affords quite a pleasant ride. The sea
breeze here renders the air fresh and
agreeable, and the prospect is not with-
out its charms."

"Immediately on our arrival an express
was sent off for the young King Kaula-
maha III., who had but a few days before
left this island for that of Mowee, where he
attended the missionary school. In the
meantime the Commodore and a party of
officers called upon the Queen Regent, the

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.....
of chief and wore a native helmet of the
yellow feathers of a rare bird, together
with a large cloak over his shoulders of
the same kind. These were two of the
most beautiful native ornaments we ever
saw."

"After the missionaries had arrived and
the party were conducted throughout the
frigate, which is by far the largest that
had ever appeared in these waters, they
sat down to a very splendid dinner table,
spread on the guineck. A blessing was
invoked by Mr. Bingham, the principal of
the missionary establishment among the
islands. After being seated at the table
the King's health and that of the ladies.
After this, everyone eagerly aspired to
the same honor of drinking the health of
H. I. Royal Highness, and the cry of
"King, a glass of wine with you, please,"
resounding from all quarters, was really
amusing. While the party were at dinner
a large ship, commanded by an English
half-pay lieutenant, came under the Po-
tomac's stern and fired off a salute of
thirteen guns in very handsome style,
which was returned by the frigate."

"Certainly a few years ago the King of
the Sandwich Islands little thought of
ever being thus honored by a Power so pec-
uliarly situated as ours, and whose very
political existence was not thought off
it is certainly a singular and rare occur-
rence to see a Power (or the agent of a
Power) just risen into political impor-
tance in the great world of nations,
stretching out a helping hand, and, by its
countenance, bringing forward a little na-
tion of islands, adding importance to its
government, even in their own eyes, by
the complimentary ceremonies paid to
them. It seems like the strong arms of
a vigorous youth leading the weak and
trembling child."

"Some evenings later we were all in-
vited to attend a supper at the King's
palace. We all attended in full dress.
Our band was sent ashore. On our
arrival we found the missionary ladies
seated among the ladies of the royal fam-
ily and we paid our respects individually
to them all. The palace was certainly
the finest building we have seen. The
frame or wicker work of the inner
house was very neat. The floor was cov-
ered with mats of the finest texture and
beautifully figured from some neighbor-
ing island, and sent as taxes. The super-
table was also covered with a mat.
The walls were lined with paintings of
the different soldiers and officers of the
Prussian army, sent by the King of Prus-
sia to the King, Kaula-maha III., of the
former Queen, and also of George IV.
were set in rich gilt frames, giving
a handsome finish to the apartment. The
Declaration of Independence at the head
of the room was a glorious sight to look
upon."

"The next day an official interview
took place between the reigning powers
of Oahu and Commodore Downes, in
which the claims of some of our mer-
chants were introduced and adjusted.
The Commodore embraced this opportu-
nity to give the King much good advice
as to his behavior towards American res-
idents on the islands and many hints as
to his government. Mr. Bingham was
there as interpreter. The King, who
was a great favorite with the King, who
lost every occasion to show his feeling."

"After spending a longer time than we
had remained at any place during the
cruise and enjoying the hospitality of the
natives and foreign residents of Oahu.
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(Continued on Page 4.)

.....
were as when first discovered by Captain
Cook.

"In about a week after the Potomac's
arrival at Oahu, the young King, Kaula-
maha III., arrived from Mowee, a small is-
land to the westward, with all his suite, in
a small schooner belonging to His Ma-
jesty. Two days afterward the Com-
modore gave an entertainment to him and
all the royal family, at which the resi-
dents of the place were present. As the
young King came over the side of the
frigate the quarters he struck up the an-
nouncing strains of "God Save the King."
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young King came over the side of the
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nouncing strains of "God Save the King."

"The King, Kaula-maha III., of Tameha-
maha III., is about 70 years of age, of
middle size, and well made. His color
is very dark, but not black, his form
good, but his feet beneath him no Euro-
pean. He wore a full dress of the Wind-
ward uniform with two gold epaulettes, a
star on his left breast, necked but no
sword. He did not appear abashed by the
parade made for him, but there was no
superabundance of elegance in his ap-
pearance or bearing, though his manners were
clearly easy and graceful. The ladies were
all conspicuous for their size, with the
exception of the last one mentioned, and
were proportionally beautiful, as beauty
goes here altogether by dimensions. The daugh-
ter of Kaula-maha being younger was more
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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1909.

DEALING WITH LEPROSY.

In an attempt to dissuade Special Agent Flint from doing his duty in regard to leprosy correspondence, the Independent says:

We approve of segregation from a purely scientific point of view because we would not wish to see our streets filled by lepers as the streets of Naples are by beggars covered with hideous sores and deformities, but we want the lepers treated to all respects as free citizens, and if an attempt is made to tamper with their mail and to deprive them of the sacred secret of a letter, we predict that the first Territorial Legislature will repeal the laws relating to the segregation of lepers.

The threat is an empty one. No Legislature would challenge the wrath of this community by passing such a law; and even if the community was not able and willing to protect itself from lepers and from an incendiary Legislature, Congress would speedily come to its aid with a law making lepers a Federal charge. As a further result of that policy we should probably find Kalaupapa converted into a detention camp for lepers from every part of the United States and possibly from the West and East Indian possessions. We can assure the Independent that its Legislature if it gets one, will not be permitted either to free lepers among clean people in these islands nor to place them where they could infect the world's routes of travel. Nor will the United States Government permit any one to poison the mails—no matter what sympathy their cases may excite.

The time has come to stop the spread of leprosy in these islands by making segregation segregate. We approve Mr. Flint's program on that account. It is time and high time to exclude the white plague from the mails; to stop the intermingling on the wharf of the clean and unclean when the leper steamer calls for its Detention Camp consignments; and it is time to be drastic in other respects one of which the Independent reveals in this passage.

We will not enter on a discussion whether germs of leprosy may be spread through letters written by lepers to their friends. Mr. Flint believes they can, and the greatest medical authorities say they cannot. But how about money—paper or coin—which the lepers own and forward to their families for their support or for buying supplies for them. How about the money paid into the stores at Kalaupapa by lepers and related to Honolulu? Will it be necessary to have an "amanuensis" to handle the coin or should a branch of the United States Mint be established at the Settlement? A letter sent from a leper to one person can never spread as many germs as the money which will be circulated among thousands of people. It is well known that money is the great medium for the spreading of contagious diseases, and yet it has never been suggested to deprive the lepers of their money and prevent them from making their remittances. We presume the Special Agent will allow those suffering from consumption from writing letters, except per amanuensis.

The Advertiser had not imagined that money in circulation here may have passed current but a few days before in the leper colony. If the statement is true, as it doubtless is, we can begin to account for the fact that the rate of leprosy contagion shows no signs of abatement. Things will be worse when paper money obtains freer circulation here, but they are bad enough now. We segregate the leper but we guard no one against his bacilli. It is time to segregate the bacilli and if the next Legislature refuses to do it, Congress should be appealed to.

Hawaii did well in dealing with the plague, which had less than one hundred victims. But it only temporized with a more deadly malady that has its thousands of victims. The fashion is not to mention these things in print but it is a fashion more honored in the breach than the observance. We must not hesitate any more with leprosy than we have with other deadly maladies.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' MORTALITY.

The corps which has suffered most in the Boer war in proportion to its active membership is that of the correspondents. G. W. Stevens and Mr. Mitchell died at Ladysmith of fever; E. G. Parslow was murdered at Mafeking; Alfred Ferrand was killed at Ladysmith and E. Finley Knight wounded at Belmont, where he had his arm amputated; Winston Churchill was captured and escaped; Mr. Lambie was killed at Rensburg; Messrs. Hellewell, Lynch and Hales were captured; Charles Hands and Julian Ralph were severely wounded. The mortality among correspondents in the Russo-Japanese war was sixty per cent and in the Chinese-Japanese war about thirty-five per cent. We are not advised as to the figures of the Spanish-American and the Philippine wars though the list of press casualties must be large.

Although it used to be the notion, sedulously cultivated by the journals which could not afford to be enterprising, that war correspondents stayed in the rear of armies writing the camp gossip of fights they had not witnessed, the truth is that they run more risks than an equal number of active soldiers do. Take a battle, for example. When the enemy assaults the center of the line, the correspondents ride there and get under fire, where they can see things. If the attack shifts to the right they go there, leaving the soldiers of the center formation to rest at ease; then if the enemy strikes at the left, the correspondents strike at that way at a headlong gallop. As a result each correspondent gets into three battles to each soldier's one.

Emulation among the news-seekers leads them to take extraordinary risks in the private quest of news, especially as scouts. The location of an enemy's outpost is not precisely known. The boldest correspondents make up their minds to find it out first, and the videt-

and of State General's command are directed by the right of strategy very often, without with power they must respect, making their way into the most dangerous proximity to the enemy's lines.

Much that the problem is to find, hardly, but the right of camp of these writers, due to mutual jealousies and rivalries, in the professional fear of being beaten by a rival and being recalled in disgrace for the magazine editor at home, makes them accept any risk which leaves a possibility of escape. The result is fatal to large numbers of them; but, as Himmelfarb used to say: "When an omelet is to be made some eggs must be broken." People must know what is going on though the narrator falls by the way.

A STANDING ARMY.

Democratic platform-makers always let a demagogue write their anti-army plank and the result is a commitment of the party to the absurd doctrine that the United States can safely forego trained soldiers in war and rest secure in the valor of its volunteers and militia. In these respects the Kansas City platform is no different from its predecessors.

The common-sense view of the matter is that training and discipline are as necessary for a soldier as they are for any other expert. If he does not have them when called for duty he must learn his trade in the harsh school of experience, and the chances are, if the volunteer or the militiaman is pitted against a regular, he will be beaten and his country disgraced. The only exceptions to this rule are where volunteers are able to act as guerrillas or are better marksmen than the regulars and have a leader who, like Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, is able to mass them and hold them in a strong defensive position. Even then they cannot be trusted to do much on the offensive. Jackson dared not follow the remnants of Pakenham's army, which marched away after its defeat before the cotton bales and took Savannah; and those splendid irregulars, the Boers, have been gradually pressed back until almost all is lost to them save honor. As for militia it rarely amounted to much anywhere.

The history of the United States is full of warnings against dependence on the untrained soldier. Most of our battles in the Revolution were lost; the war was prolonged five years beyond its normal time by colonial inefficiency; the patriot cause was finally saved by the French. In the war of 1812 our disasters by land were as numerous as our victories by sea. Hull was disgraced on the northern border and the attempt to invade Canada with raw levies ignominiously failed. The British regulars captured and burned Washington though outnumbered three to one by the American volunteers and militia summoned to oppose them. So bad was the outlook, that, as soon as the surrender of Napoleon released the British fleet from European service, permitting it to blockade the Atlantic coast of America, the Washington Government hurried to make peace, abandoning in its haste the very issue upon which it declared war. In the next conflict, that with Mexico, regulars were chiefly depended upon and the enemy had no strong force opposed. The affair was quickly closed up. When the Civil War came, volunteers were made to fight volunteers and they fought each other. But if the war had been between volunteers and regulars, the latter would probably have won before the armed civilians had learned the military trade.

The Spanish war found the United States with a standing army of 27,000 men. Two land campaigns were made, one against Santiago and the other against Manila. General Shafter asked for regulars only in the Santiago campaign and he nearly had his wish. Few volunteers or militia got into the fight. One National Guard regiment, the Seventy-first New York, made a hopeless exhibition of cowardice. The crack Seventh, Thirtieth and Twenty-third New York escaped the cruellest test of battle by their refusal to enlist as volunteers. Roosevelt's Rough Riders was the only command, not in the regular service, which distinguished itself. Of the vast army of volunteers all but a handful remained at home under instruction until Eastern Cuba had been conquered by the regulars; after that the Eighth Corps, which had been long in garrison, sailed for Manila. We saw something of the quality of its discipline here. At Manila there was little land fighting to do and both sides made indifferent records. Later on an untrained volunteer started the row with Aguinaldo by firing what is now pretty well known to have been an unnecessary shot. Very soon after that the State Volunteers were shipped home for the good of the cause.

These examples ought to show that if the United States ever goes to war with a great military power and that power gets a large trained army on its soil, no amount of valor, or resources and no preponderance of numbers on the part of the Americans will make up for their want of military organization. There must be a standing army to move against the enemy like a machine and stay there; one to absorb volunteers and turn them into regulars; and if we have it and it is big enough.

The recent ruling of Judge Humphreys that lawyers shall not be permitted to use up small estates in fees, is one of the most popular decisions of the bench. If an estate is little the legal expenses caused in closing it up should be little too. That is simply fair play though lawyers often need a judicial admonition before they realize it.

The coming of the big tug Fearless and the establishment of a towboat line will gratify the mercantile community. Honolulu has been making shift with one tug and that is often out of repair. But for inter-island steamers to use in special emergencies, the commerce of the port would more than once have suffered, especially when vessels were in distress outside. With the Fearless in hand things in the towing line should go along better than they have generally done and in case of a ship on the reef Spreeckels' powerful tug will budge her if anything can.

WHY THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IS STRAINED IN THESE ISLANDS

THE financial situation today in Hawaii is a peculiar one. The crop of sugar now being taken off the plantations is the largest in the history of the country and the price which it is bringing is the highest since the McKinley tariff went into operation about eight years ago. The returns for the sugar shipped earlier in the season gave a net of 45 per cent after paying the expenses from mill to market. The net returns under the present prices will be about 50 per cent. A close estimate is that the total returns of the crop for this year's sugar will be in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. Of this, owing to the delay caused by the plague and the fact that so large a proportion of the sugar shipments go abroad, the returns for only about one-third of the crop have been received. This means that there is yet to be collected for the crop over \$16,000,000. It is not approximately \$16,000,000. With these facts known, it is found more difficult to borrow on good commercial securities today than at almost any time since 1893, when the Hawaiian Treasury came to the rescue of Bishop & Co. by advancing several hundred thousand dollars to the bank to tide over the fall season before the coming in of the next crop.

The reason for the difficulty, then, is partly the reason now, namely, the rapid expansion of the sugar industry beyond the ability of local capital to carry it on. It will be remembered by those who were familiar with the past situation that immediately after the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1897, there was a rapid expansion of the sugar industry, including the opening of the Pahi and the entire district of Hamakua and a number of new plantations in the Hilo district, beside the expansion of the plantations in other districts. The proportion of this expansion in view of the comparatively small capital which existed in the country at that time, was greater than the expansion of the past thirty years. Then, as now, the great question was not so much security as ready money. Bishop & Co. was at that time the only banking institution here. Its resources were exhausted. Although Charles R. Bishop went to California with all the securities he and his clients could command to obtain ready money, there was not enough got to carry on the plantations until the next crop should begin to come in. The Hawaiian Treasury was at that time enjoying one of its intervals of surplus under the monarchy, and the cabinet took the step of immediately depositing with Bishop & Co. several hundred thousand dollars with the understanding that Bishop & Co. should advance this to the plantations to tide over the unexpected stringency in order to prevent wholesale bankruptcy. This move, although perhaps unsound in principle, was successful, and from the very verge of bankruptcy the country and plantations emerged the following year into a season of great prosperity.

In 1899, so in 1899. The changed relations with the United States were again responsible for the very large expansion of the sugar industry. Now, as then, the amount of money required to carry on this sugar expansion was greater than local capital could furnish. In addition to this cause there has been, however, an almost astonishing increase in the imports of the country. Up to last year the annual imports of Honolulu have been at the highest at the rate of \$5,000,000 per annum. From January 1 to July 1 the imports this year have been \$10,000,000. The imports have to be paid either in cash or on short credit. The result has been that the sugar crop now going forward is enormous. So much has been obtained that the sugar agents have had to have their warehouses filled with sugar. The sugar agents also have been drawing heavily from abroad and making advances to the several plantations. Their indebtedness is in turn being paid off in San Francisco and elsewhere.

Although there exists this resemblance between the periods of 1899 and 1909, there are radical points of difference. For example, in 1899 very little was known of the country abroad; almost no money came in from beyond the sea to invest in sugar stocks. Again at that time there was very little money in the country except that engaged directly in the sugar business. There was then only one bank and it had practically but one connection with the financial world abroad—the Bank of California.

Now, although the value of the sugar industry is comparatively little understood abroad, a constantly widening circle in the United States are finding out that investments in sugar stock are both profitable and secure, and more and more money is being invested directly or indirectly in sugar securities. It is not generally known to the Honolulu public, but from private sources of information it is learned as a fact that almost every mail is bringing offers for the purchase of Hawaiian sugar stocks in amounts of from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and within the last thirty days approximately \$150,000 of foreign capital has come into the country through one avenue alone, all of which has gone into sugar stock.

It is confidently believed that relief from the present conditions is in sight, and that the sugar market will have experienced a radical change. The plantation agency debts abroad will be paid up, and the number of the latter plantations are already "squared up" and dividends are being paid by them of over \$500,000 a month. The Postal Savings Bank depositors are now being paid off and within the next thirty days no less than \$500,000 will be turned loose from that institution where it has heretofore been held under a sixty days' notice limit. The bulk of this money being placed in the hands of the owners, will be invested in the various banks, which will materially assist the situation by giving the banks control of money.

Although Congress failed to make provision for redeeming the Hawaiian Government bonds the financiers are practically discounting the passage of the Redemption Act by Congress next winter by exchanging Government bonds held by investors who know they are soon to be taken up, for local securities. The Government bonds are taken in exchange by negotiators both here and in San Francisco to buy sugar stocks. Again a radical difference between 1899 and 1909 is that there is now a large amount of capital in the country owned by estates which, while they will not invest in stocks, invest freely in good plantation property. This, as in the past, has materially assisted the financial situation. For example, Kahuku and Ewa not long ago floated comparatively large bond issues, the money coming from sources which would not in any event have been invested in sugar stocks. The only radical difference between 1899 and 1909 is that the number of the latter plantations are already "squared up" and dividends are being paid by them of over \$500,000 a month. The Postal Savings Bank depositors are now being paid off and within the next thirty days no less than \$500,000 will be turned loose from that institution where it has heretofore been held under a sixty days' notice limit. The bulk of this money being placed in the hands of the owners, will be invested in the various banks, which will materially assist the situation by giving the banks control of money.

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It is understood that the local banks and financial concerns are making strong efforts to place bonds and other capital across the water both in San Francisco and in New York with every prospect of success. Although money is tied up just now, there is every indication at a later date the conditions will change and the recovery from the present depression in sugar stocks will be very rapid. It is an old saw that "the time to buy is when goods are low." Sugar stocks are probably lower now than they will be for several years to come. Almost any one of the sugar stocks now on the market generally dealt in is a good "buy," either for investment or for speculation.

JURYMEN WHO SERVE

AT THE AUGUST TERM

The Advertiser is enabled to publish this morning the complete list of the new Grand Jury, the first one which will ever sit in Honolulu, as well as the list of the trial jurors of the Circuit Court.

High Sheriff Brown Saturday finished rounding up the new Jurymen and the list was then given out. The jurors are summoned to meet on the first day of the August term, Monday, August 6th.

Following are the lists:

GRAND JURY.

George R. Carter, Henry E. Walte, William H. Hoogs, Edward A. McInerney, John Effinger, Joseph P. Cooke, James L. McLean, John S. Walker, Lemuel C. Ables, Chalmers A. Graham, Edwin I. Spaulding, Frederick M. Lewis, Thomas W. Hobron, William G. Ashley, Edwin Benner, Mark P. Robinson, Charles H. Atherton, Samuel Lowden, Charles Huestace, Jr., William O. Atwater, Amos F. Cooke, Lewis A. Rostin, Charles L. Hopkins, Robert W. Holt.

TRIAL JURORS.

Edwin O. White, Clinton B. Ripley, William M. Templeton, William W. Diamond, William C. Wilder, Jr., Henry P. Wichman, George W. Hayselden, John H. Schnack, Charles S. Crane, Edward A. Williams, Jacob Lande, Charles N. Rose, Frank H. Armstrong, Henry G. Blart, Eugene P. Sullivan, Morris K. Keohokale, Joaquin M. Camara, Reuben A. Dexter, Manuel G. Silva, George E. Smithies, William M. Graham, George T. Kluge, Walter C. Weedon, Thomas E. Krouse, Frederick W. Mackinney, Frederick J. Church, George E. A. Thrum, William Chung Hoon, Cephas M. Lawelawe, Samuel W. Spencer, Emmanuel S. Cunha, Mike Harvey, George S. Wells, John Waterhouse, Frank Vida, Henry W. Green.

TESTS PATIENCE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times. Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema. Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured. Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S., citizen.

Mr. DeForest D. Judd, of Georgia St., says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

HAIR



WEALTH

get—

Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.

It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.

Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

BUSINESS BOOMS IN KULA, MAUI

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 21.—Four new Chinese stores have been established in Kula during the past week—two in Kooka, one in Kamaole and the other in Waioli. Business must be about to boom in the corn and potato country, for there are five or six stores there already.

During the evening of the 20th a most enjoyable dancing party was given in Spreckelsville Hall.

Commissioner of Public Lands J. K. Brown has been inspecting Government lands in Makawao during the week.

On Thursday afternoon, the 19th, the Thursday Club met at Mrs. W. S. Nicoll's, Hamakua. This is the last meeting for some weeks, as the ladies think a midsummer intermission is desirable.

Dr. R. McKibbin is a guest of his brother and sister at Puuomalei, Makawao. Mrs. Fred. Carter is at Mrs. Bailey's, Kawaneke.

Miss Mather and Catherine and Lorin Smith are visiting at the H. A. Baldwin's, Hamakua.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconut Grove, Florida, says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Tension, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

For White Labor.

Every paper and every planter on the island should join in the movement suggested by the Advertiser, to try to secure white labor for the sugar plantations. A successful effort to do this would solve several knotty questions, and would keep the money which is now shipped monthly to Japan and China, in the islands. It will eventually become absolute necessity to employ white labor on the plantations, and the sooner it is inaugurated, the better it will be for all interested.—Maui News.

Child Scalded to Death.

Chin Law, a tiny Chinese girl of twenty-seven months fell into a tub of hot water at the home of her parents at the corner of Wyllie street and Nuuanu avenue and was fatally scalded. The child was running about the store and must have peeped into the tub out of curiosity and lost her balance and fallen in. She was frightfully burned but lived for nearly ten hours after the accident. Dr. G. K. Sims of the United State Hospital, which is near by, was called in and rendered all the assistance possible but could not save the little one's life.

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Ice Cream Freezers

Every other physical attraction is secondary to it.

Enameled Ware

A SPECIAL SALE NOW ON

At about one-half

The regular prices.

Covered Buckets, Muffin Pans, Kettles, Spoons, Stove Pots, Tumblers, Measures, Soap Dishes, Saucepans, Vegetable Dishes, Coffee Pots, Funnels, Milk Cans, Ladles, Jelly Cake Pans, Skimmers, Frying Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Flasks, Dinner Carriers, Dish Pans, Dinner Plates, Soup Plates, Ladies' Finger Pans.

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES, STANDARD and PURITAN BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMA'S STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRONWARE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,

Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 10s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LADIES' BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waiola Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

COSTA RICA BANANAS

How the Fine Fruit is
Grown.

THE RIGHT KIND OF SOIL

An Article of Special Interest to
Agriculturists in These
Islands.

The lands of the banana are not one but many. Before revolutionary times Cuba shipped many hundred thousands of bunches a year to northern markets and will yet do so again; and Jamaica has in the three parishes of Portland, St. Mary and St. Thomas fifteen hundred acres under banana cultivation. But the land of the banana is par excellence Costa Rica. From Costa Rica come the best and largest bananas that are sold in the New York and New Orleans markets, the bunches weighing from twenty-five to one hundred pounds each. In 1896 about two million bunches were shipped from Port Limon, and the number for 1897 must have reached three million.

The most famous banana district in Costa Rica is that of Matina. Once or twice a year the Matina River overflows its banks, bringing down with it a vast amount of silt, which it distributes over the low-lying lands to the depth of several inches. This silt is a fertilizer of the richest kind. It does more than manure the land; it drowns out all the taltucers—gopher-like animals which are the worst of all pests to the banana-grower. In this district, banana trees often reach a height of thirty-five feet, a height rarely attained by this species elsewhere. The banana grows best on the lowlands near the sea and along the river banks, the most productive farms lying from fifty to three hundred feet above the sea-level. Here in Costa Rica the land is so rich that manures are never used, and after a farm has been in bearing for fifteen years, a few plowings will make it yield again like virgin soil. In most cases the banana farms are not plowed, the grass and weeds being cut by the machete. But when the plow is used the expense of keeping the ground clear is reduced one-half.

The preparation of a banana farm is an interesting sight. The land and its vegetation have a tropic splendor that is fascinating to a northern eye, and the men engaged in the work present an entertaining variety of human nature.

When a piece of forest land is to be planted in bananas, a gang of laborers is first set to clearing away the underbrush—no easy task in such a climate. Then with a long rope are measured off rows six yards apart to be planted with "bits"—cuttings from the banana root. At six yards in the length of rope is tied a piece of red tape, and at every piece of tape a stake is driven into the ground to mark the holes to be dug for the "bits." The "bits" once planted, the men are put to work with axes to cut down the trees.

In six months' time the banana rows must be cleaned; in ten months all the weeds have to be cut down, and twelve months after the "bit" is set is obtained the first crop, or "cutting," as the planters prefer to call it. On rich land, such as is found along the Matina River, the trees, producing fruit all the year round, will keep on bearing from thirty or forty years and will yield four hundred bunches a year to the acre.

The banana farms are almost all managed by foreigners, among whom Americans and Germans predominate. Next to the owner or manager comes the Jamaican under-boas, a very important person in his own estimation. He generally wears a big silver watch-chain, a revolver and a machete—a combination whose air of mingled wealth and "business" he deems of great assistance in the fulfillment of his duty. That is to get all the work he can out of the men. Last in the scale come the laborers. Most of these are Jamaican negroes, the native peon of Costa Rica being unable to endure so well as they the hot, humid climate of the lowlands. They do all the work and, naturally, receive the least pay.

To the owner, the shipment of his fruit is of course the most interesting part of the work. When he receives a notice to cut bananas he is allowed two days' time to collect the fruit and carry it out to the railroad, where it is piled up on platforms to await the arrival of the banana trains. These are composed of box-cars with wide openings between the rails to afford free circulation of the air. On each train is a receiver who counts the fruit and writes a receipt for the amount he takes in from the different farms. Sometimes there are as many as four trains out at once picking up bananas to be carried to Port Limon for the lading of a single New York boat. For this fruit the grower receives only thirty cents gold for a large bunch and fifteen cents for smaller ones. Yet even at this price the business is a paying one. The natural difficulties are few, labor is cheap, and the results are large every year. Given the proper temperament and a physique capable of bearing the heat and moisture the banana-planter's lot is not the hardest known.

Although the planter receives what seems such a ridiculously small sum for the fruit, when one stops to think that within a week's time a thirty-cent bunch will quite likely retail for ten dollars in New York, yet his part of the banana industry is far and away the most sure financially. The planter runs but very little risk. His crop is almost as regular and sure as clock-work, while the shipper, on the other hand, occasionally meets with severe losses by the fruit decaying on the voy-

age. Unseasonable weather or a long and stormy passage frequently rob the unfortunate shipper of all his profits. It is interesting to note that the banana is not a native of Central America or the West Indies, but that the plant has been imported in all parts of the world from the tropical lands of the east. It seems, however, to thrive better in its new home than in its native soil.

The varieties of bananas cultivated in Costa Rica are as numerous as the varieties of apples in northern climes. While the red-skinned bananas are considered the superior in the New York market, the yellow-skinned are much the more common, as, being less juicy, they stand the trip better and do not decay so quickly.

The best authorities now agree that there is no specific difference between the banana and the plantain, and that the names are frequently interchanged.

Some of the bunches grow to an enormous size, a single cluster frequently weighing as much as eighty pounds. The productivity of the banana is really wonderful. Humboldt estimated that as compared with wheat it was as one hundred and thirty-three to one, and as against potatoes forty-four to one.

While in Costa Rica the fruit is used extensively for food, it is by no means the main dependence of the natives, as it is on many islands in the Pacific. A useful and nutritious flour is extensively made by grinding the unripe fruit after it has been dried in the sun.

Analysis shows that this banana flour contains a very large quantity of starch, an average of more than seventy-one per cent having been found. This element, which is so prominent in the immature fruit, changes into sugar as the fruit ripens and gives the banana its sweetish taste.

The tree, except where it reaches its uncommon development along the banks of the Matina, usually rises to a height of ten or fifteen feet, while the leaves will frequently grow to be ten feet long and two wide. The stem which bears the bunches of fruit, usually two or three at once, is cut down, or dies down naturally after the fruit is matured. Within a few weeks another stem starts up to bear more clusters, and so on without stopping for a generation.

Limon, or Port Limon as it is generally called, is the main seaport of the country. Although it has a population of less than fifteen hundred people, it is quite a thriving and busy town. Steamers from New York, Boston, New Orleans and Kingston make regular calls there, as, in addition to the banana trade which is already so large and steadily growing, large shipments are made of coffee, rubber and other products of the country. As bananas are so perishable, naturally it is necessary to get them to market in the quickest possible time. For this reason the banana steamers are unusually fast boats for their class. This also gives the Costa Rica planter the enjoyment of frequent and quick communication with the outside world.

F. S. LYMAN.

Earthquakes on Hawaii.

WAIKOHU, Kau, Hawaii, July 17.—On July 16, at 8:26 p. m., one sharp earthquake and followed immediately by two short ones were felt here. July 16, 9:31 a. m., one slight slow shock, S. E. to N. E.

END OF COURT TERM.

Three Murderers Convicted—One to be Hanged in Hilo.

HILO, July 21.—The Herald says: The July term of court, Judge Little, presiding, closed at Honokaa on Tuesday last with three convictions of men who had taken human life.

Arthur Meyers, a white man who killed Gus Schwartz in cold blood, was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and was sentenced to six years at hard labor. The minimum sentence was five years.

Nahalea, a Hawaiian charged with killing a Japanese who he believed to be intimate with his wife, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Yohara, charged with killing a fellow countryman, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged in Hilo jail yard on September 21 between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The evidence in this case was entirely circumstantial.

UHLBRECHT'S FUNERAL.

Remains Interred at Makiki Last Thursday.

The funeral of Emil Uhlbrecht, who was drowned at Makapuu point on Sunday last and a portion of whose remains were discovered in the stomach of a shark on Thursday was held on Thursday afternoon from Williams' undertaking parlors. Mrs. Uhlbrecht as soon as she had identified the foot found in the shark's stomach as that of her husband had the remains taken to the undertaker's and resolved to hold the funeral that afternoon. A few friends were notified and the funeral ceremonies were conducted by Rev. G. L. Pearson of the Methodist church. The interment was at Makiki cemetery.

Politics on Hawaii.

HILO, Hawaii, July 21.—The Tribune says: There is little agitation in political circles at present, and though no doubt the pipes are being laid there is little open electioneering. It is currently reported that John Brown will run for the Lower House on the Independent Democratic ticket, from Hilo, and there is little doubt that he will pull the solid Hawaiian vote. A. B. Loebeinstein will probably be a candidate for the Upper House and he has assurances of backing in influential quarters and is perhaps the only haole who can depend upon the Hawaiians quite generally for support. In Kau his name also stood at the head of a list of four decided upon at a mass meeting as the men who should be chosen for the Senate from this island.

Guide.—This is Bunker Hill. Visiting Briton (also a golfer).—Ah! that was a bunker, to be sure!

MAUI HAS MANY NEEDS

Freight Rates Said To
Be Excessive.

HONOLULU TRADE HURT

Lahaina Wharf Should be Extended—Cold Storage Plant at Wailuku.

WAILUKU, Maui, July 21.—The News says: It is an open secret that the Honolulu staple grocers have lost the bulk of the trade which they formerly controlled on Maui. The mere fact that much of this class of goods is imported directly to Maui from the Coast is only a partial explanation of the reason for this changed condition of affairs. The Honolulu grocers and tradesmen generally, carry many lines of goods which are not carried on Maui. The great drawback to the Honolulu merchants is the prohibitive rate of freights between Honolulu and Maui. The managers of the inter island steamers claim that they cannot afford to lower the rates of freight, as it hardly pays to carry freight at the present rates. But, are not the steamers killing the goose which has laid the golden egg? If special rates were made for Honolulu shippers, would not the increase in traffic more than cover the difference in freight rates?

LAHAINA WHARF.

The Government should at once do something, if possible, in the matter of extending the wharf at Lahaina, at least sixty feet. The effort to improve the landing at this wharf by removing the accumulated sands, proved a total failure. At present, it is impossible for ordinary row boats to reach the end of the wharf at low tide, and freight has to be lifted from the boats and carried on the shoulders of the boatmen, from the boat to the end of the wharf. From \$1500 to \$2000 would extend the wharf far enough to enable loaded boats to come alongside and unload, and an effort should be made by the government to do at least this much.

WAILUKU COLD STORAGE.

Wanted—cold storage. There is simply a bushel of money in a cold storage proposition here in Wailuku. For years, the beef on the island has been deteriorating, and it has come to that stage now, that it is simply execrable. If the Maui Ice & Soda Company would rise to the situation, it would probably prevent the advent of a company who will come in and provide cold storage for beef and mutton.

WRAY TAYLOR MUST REPLY.

Mr. Wray Taylor, where does the fault lie, that the Islands largely import oranges, lemons and limes? The proper answer to this question will mean thousands of dollars in the pockets of small landholders. To quote Captain Cutler, "the bearing of the observation lies in the application on it."

GLANDERS ON MAUI.

Dr. Shaw, the Honolulu veterinary surgeon, was sent to Ulupalakua this week to investigate the alleged cases of glanders. He reports that the disease has not assumed an epidemic form, and will be easily checked. Only three horses at the Rose Ranch, Ulupalakua, were found to be affected. It was eight head of horses and not fifteen head, that were ordered killed at this ranch, by Dr. Garvin.

MAUI PERSONALS.

Several young gentlemen of Wailuku and Kahului gave a picnic to their friends in Iao Valley last Sunday. The affair was large attended by the young ladies and gentlemen of Wailuku and Kahului, and a very delightful day was spent among the kukui groves, by the side of the clear and rippling Iao.

Mr. J. A. Tuthill, of the Gregg car plant at Kahului, returned from Honolulu Wednesday. Work is being pushed, and the grounds of the site of the new enterprise are beginning to look like a village.

A proposition to organize a yacht club and build a boat and bathing house at Kahului is being seriously considered by some of the leading people of Maui. A meeting will soon be called to perfect plans.

W. L. Ball, formerly of the Wailuku Saloon, leaves to-day on the Claudine for Honolulu, thence to Vancouver where he will remain for some weeks, to enjoy the change of climate with the hope of improving his health.

Mr. Dickens, former U. S. Consular agent at Kahului, and manager of the Kahului store, will have charge of the wholesale liquor house soon to be established on the corner of Main and Market streets, Wailuku. He states that the supplies for his house will be shipped from the Coast direct.

Mrs. R. Berg, the wife of ex-manager Berg of the Kahului R. R. Co., is visiting Hana.

Mr. Harold Giles, of Honolulu, came over on the Claudine, to watch his real estate in Wailuku rising in value.

Mr. A. von Gravemeyer, former proprietor of the Hotel de Maui, and later in the employ of the Olan Sugar Company on Hawaii, is visiting at Lahaina.

Hon. H. P. Baldwin, John Richardson, Esq., Surveyor Hugh Howell and Deputy Sheriff Wittrock were among the returning kamaainas on Wednesday's Claudine.

Mr. H. P. Walton, manager of the Peerless Preserving Paint Company, Honolulu, is visiting Maui this week to look after the interests of his company on Maui.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

A Remedy That Cures Paralysis

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:

"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."

From the Advertiser, Astell, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

NO BANKS FOR HIM.

Kapalana Kanaka Loses Gold Hidden in His House.

HILO, Hawaii, July 21.—The Tribune says: Timoteo Keahiti, an old Kanaka at Kapalana, has realized the truth of the proverb: "He heapeth up riches and knoweth not who shall gather them." The old gentleman is of that economical disposition known as miserly, and to a considerable amount of coin handed down to him by his father he has added accumulations in the way of rents and other sources of income, which he formerly secreted in his paternal ancestor's grave, but more recently in an old-fashioned iron safe in his house.

He visited Hilo for the glorious Fourth, and on his way homeward was informed of the dire catastrophe. This was, however, about a week after the happening of the event, and all traces of the robbers, if there were any originally, had been obliterated at that time. The house had been broken open in several places and the mutilated bank yawned emptily skyward, while the ancient miser's account book, showing a balance of 4,307.25 that should have been corporeally present, but was not, lay neglected in the dust upon the floor. Keahiti now regrets that he failed to patronize the safe deposit vaults of the First Bank of Hilo.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Did you saye Rye? Then try Jesse Moore Rye—the finest in the world.

SHOE FACTS

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

Ladies' Shoes

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the Best Shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWSTER BLOCK. FORT ST.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paroffine Candles

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED
Fort Street Store.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

CARNIVAL AT RAINY CITY

Saturday Was Devoted To Sport.

RACES, BALL AND BOXING

Lively Program Outlined For a Day of Excitement in Hawaii's Metropolis.

(Special Correspondence)

HILLO, July 20.—Hilo will have a carnival of sport tomorrow which will be a miniature edition of the hot time that pervaded the old town on the Fourth. The occasion will necessarily lack the color furnished by an excursion from the Capital City, but the town will have many visitors from the outlying villages, ranches and plantations.

The ball will open with a baseball game between the Volcano Stables and the Richards & Schoen teams. These teams have met twice previously and each has a victory to its credit. The purse to be played for is a substantial one and the game will be contested hotly from start to finish. The Richards & Schoen team, which is entirely composed of native players, is a slight favorite for the event.

After the baseball will follow two horse races of more than usual interest, between the huddles, Dixie Land and Van Wagner, at a mile, and Watsons and Uncle True at six furlongs. Zinfandel was an intended starter in this race but on account of labor troubles at Hamakua, she will not leave her owner's ranch.

Dixie Land and Van Wagner met in a mile and a half race over the sticks on July 4th, when the former was victorious. Tomorrow the distance will be shortened by half a mile, which will be an advantage of Van Wagner, who will also be better served in the matter of weight than on the former occasion.

On his only public form shown here, Watsons appears to have as much chance of winning from Uncle True as of beating Garfield. He got an excellent ride, it is true, but appeared utterly unable to gallop even moderately fast. Still, if he shows a suspicion of his Coast speed, he should beat the avuncular one easily.

Hansen and Burns will fight at Speckels' Hall tomorrow night. The local man will enter the ring at about 150 pounds, while Hansen will weigh a little over 150 pounds. Burns has made phenomenal improvement since his previous bout, and looks to be in the pink of condition.

On the other hand, he is still bothered by his dislocated thumb. Both men have trained faithfully, the Honolulu man perhaps a trifle too earnestly, even to the verge of staleness. The preliminary will be furnished by a four-round go between those hard-hitting "heavies," "Dink" Davis and "Flick" Sullivan.

J. R. Wilson and A. F. Rooker will establish a ranch for blooded racing stock on land recently purchased at Waimea. New stock will soon be imported from the Coast and the business of breeding and training race horses will be entered into on an extensive scale.

Ebenandouh Jr., who is matched to race Breeze a quarter of a mile at 3:50 p. m. next Saturday for a purse of \$500, has been renamed Manuele. Manuele is the Hawaiian for flying bird. There is a striking similarity between this appellation and that of Ahui Manu, of sacred memory. Indeed many believers in coincidences will be effectively stalled off backing Manuele, or any other horse who has "Manu" as a component part of his name, remembering their fate when they bet their limit on that Manu whose prefix was "Ahu".

J. R. Wilson has written from Hilo under date July 20th, that he will match Everett against Thomas Hollinger's Aggravation, from one mile to a mile and a half. He further says that if Aggravation is sent to Hilo, he will put up \$500 against \$400 while if he sends Everett to Honolulu he will accept similar odds.

Mr. Hollinger on being interviewed said that he smelt cold feet in the proposal that odds should be given if the race was run in Honolulu. He will forward a definite answer by the Kinau on Tuesday.

Mr. Hollinger is still exceedingly sore about Dr. Posey's parting shot to the effect that Ahui Manu was "got at" in her race with Aggravation and that racing here is controlled by a ring. "Tell the public," said genial Tom, "that all the filly worked was a half mile on June 9th and five furlongs on June 11th and leave them to judge if that was the king of preparation to win a seven furlong race with on June 16th. I'd soon be to belong to a ring," continued Hollinger. "Posey made the match because he thought his filly was good enough to win, and I, because I thought my mare could beat her, and that she did fairly and squarely and a poor ride she got. Why, Florio only named my mare out in the mile for the Reolia challenge cup in 1:45; that was enough to show how she would do at seven-eighths. I leave it to the public to say what my racing record has been, they know. I'm not saying this for notoriety, but simply in justice to myself and my trainer, John Callan, to whom all the credit is due, and who feels as badly about this matter as I do."

CAPTAIN MEHRTEN DEAD.

Captain John A. Mehrtzen, for many years senior captain of the police department and one of the best known figures about Honolulu, died on Saturday morning of hemorrhage of the lungs. Captain Mehrtzen had been ill for some time, but his death came rather unexpectedly for he had been getting

better recently than the week before. Attorney Charles F. Wiegman had sat up with the captain the night before his death and had left with a few hours' rest to be gained away, the captain then being much improved, apparently, and in good spirits. A short time afterwards he fell into a deep sleep from which he never awoke.

Captain Mehrtzen came to the Islands from California about twenty-three years ago. He was on the police force at the time of the revolution of 1895 and was a prominent figure at that time. He was one of the founders of the Cayman-Mehrtzen Furniture Company. He was universally popular. Of late he had been living in the large apartment house on the corner of Kalia street. He leaves a wife and several children.

The funeral took place yesterday and was under the auspices of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Father, of which Captain Mehrtzen was a prominent member.

Rasmussen-Regis.

Miss Rosa, Oline Rasmussen and Mr. John Regis were married at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon by Rev. Geo. L. Pearson at the Methodist Parsonage, Beretania street. Mr. Regis is a well-known machinist of Waimanalo, and the bride has been a teacher in the public schools for about two years. The wedding ceremony was attended by Mr. Chalmers, manager of Waimanalo plantation, A. G. Stoddard and others.

Maui Legislators

MAUI, July 20.—There is considerable discussion of the probable candidates for the legislature from this island. A canvass seems to show the following for Representatives, of whom there are to be six, the following apparently have the lead among the natives and the whites: G. E. Kalne, David Eldridge, S. E. Kalaikau, H. Long, Jas. K. Saunders, Jonah Nakila, Naehu and Philipo Kaumakauale. For Senators there have the lead: H. P. Baldwin, A. N. Kopekopi, J. M. Kanaheha, H. E. Kopekopi, Charles Cope and D. H. Kanaheha. The three first named candidates for Senators have the best show. Kanaheha is unpopular but has some following.

ANIMOTO IS ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Animoto, the alleged murderer of Horye at Kahuku on March 15, was before Judge Wilcox yesterday for trial. High Sheriff Brown, assisted by Attorney General E. P. Dole, is conducting the prosecution, and A. L. C. Atkinson the defense. Dr. Hubert Wood of Kahuku was placed on the stand and testified as to the nature of the wounds which he found on Horye after the stabbing affray.

A Japanese who saw a part of the tragedy made important statements against the defendant. He was a witness of the scenes leading up to the moment when Horye was lying on the ground, Animoto kneeling over him with knife poised in the air ready to strike his victim. Further than this the witness could not testify, as he became frightened and ran away. He had seen Horye chased by Animoto, who held a knife in his hand, and was positive he saw bloodstains on Horye's clothing.

The police officer who arrested Animoto after the tragedy testified to having released the prisoner after admonishing him to refrain from violations of the public peace. Horye did not appear to him to be much hurt, and that was his reason for allowing Animoto to go. Animoto, however, disappeared almost immediately and was not seen during the four months since the killing of Horye occurred, until arrested by Officer Tanaka in an Ewa cane field.

Two or three witnesses testified to the death of Horye. Makitana asserted positively that the murder was a premeditated affair, as Animoto was not possessed of a knife when he engaged in the card game with Horye. After the quarrel he went away and returned with the knife.

Judge Wilcox committed Animoto to the evidence produced, to the Circuit Court of the First Judicial District. This case will probably come before the Grand Jury and will then come before the trial jury at the next regular term of the Circuit Court, if a bill is brought in.

LIMES A GOOD CROP FOR SMALL FARMERS

Concerning the complaint of the Maui News that limes were being imported into Hawaii to such an extent that the local lime-growing industry was affected it is stated on the authority of a Honolulu well versed in horticultural matters that much of the importation has ceased. During Professor Koehoe's visit among the Pacific Islands he ascertained that the Mediterranean fly, a blight which affected such fruit as lime, was likely to be brought to Hawaii and effect a stay. He recommended that no more of them should be allowed to come in from any of the Pacific Islands and the tabu has therefore been placed upon these sources.

It is asserted that this fact alone should prove an incentive to local growers to increase their output of limes as a ready market is always available. At the Capitol it is learned that several people interested in the development of the lime industry are endeavoring to secure land on which limes are to be grown exclusively. Large quantities of the island product reach the local market daily. The saloons use many hundreds a day; ice drinks use all descriptions make them more palatable. My lady's afternoon tea is nothing without the indispensable little lime to add a flavor, and fish is seldom served without them. The only importations of limes are now from the Coast. Small farmers have an opportunity to make money if they can procure the land necessary for the development of this industry.

The highest standard is found in spruce, Stanley & Co.'s celebrated brand of Kentucky Whiskey.

JAPANESE LEAVE MAUI

Need of Laborers Very Great.

A KAHULUI YACHT CLUB

Complaint of Poor Postal Service Continues—Water Rates Too High.

(Special Correspondence)

WAILUKU, Maui, July 20.—Labor conditions on this island are much the same as last week, except that the need of men becomes day more acute. The rush to Honolulu still continues and but few laborers are as yet headed hitherward.

A movement is on foot to establish a yacht club at Kahului. It is not to be on the usual lines, but all will unite to purchase one suitable craft on the Coast, and bring her down here, to be used for picnics and excursions to various points of interest accessible from the home port. Of course the club will most likely have a boat house and the usual accessories thereto, and a fair membership has already been secured. The money order department of our local post office will commence business on Monday on this bill by very acceptable to the trade, and indeed to the general public of this district.

The mayor of Lahaina and others from that city were in town today. They report that Lahaina has had a spell of weather hotter than has been felt for years. It is hoped that our new postmaster will keep open at an early hour the daily mail from Speckelsville, Paia, Hamakua, etc., etc., distributed. At present although it arrives at 4:30 p. m., the office closes at 4 o'clock, and this mail cannot be got till the following morning.

The anonymous condition of receipts and dispatch of mail from and to Honolulu will continue. This week the Mauna Loa took mail to town on Thursday night, the Kinau Friday afternoon, and after that we shall be able to send any more for a whole week, unless some chance steamer calls.

A good deal of indignation is being expressed in Wailuku at the prospective water rates as announced "By Authority." People argue that if an application to supply water has to be made by the residents, why should not the public have to repay like appropriations to build roads and bridges in other words it looks like bestowing a gift with one hand and taking it back with the other.

An inspector of foods, and especially of milk, is much needed on this island and the same old question is in order as to why Honolulu should be favored in this matter at the expense of the whole island community, while other districts are totally neglected.

REPUBLICANS NAME TWO COMMITTEES

George W. Smith, chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, has appointed the following committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

First District—E. E. Richards. Second District—J. D. Faris. Third District—H. P. Baldwin. Fourth District—A. V. Gear, C. L. Crabbe.

Fifth District—Enoch Johnson, J. A. Hughes.

Sixth District—B. P. Sandow. Geo. W. Smith, chairman ex officio.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

First District—Albert Horner, Jno. T. Brown, W. H. Campbell. Second District—H. L. Holstein, J. K. Nahale, J. H. Walpallani. Third District—Hugh Howell, D. H. Kanaheha, Geo. Hons.

Fourth District—J. H. Boyd, W. R. Farrington, Ed Towse.

Fifth District—W. C. Achi, C. P. Pauka, Frank Archer.

Sixth District—M. O. I. Blackstead, J. K. Kapuni, B. F. Sandow.

J. H. Boyd, Treasurer Territorial Central Committee.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

Hawaii Has Initial Session of That Inquisitorial Body.

Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart has returned from Hawaii well satisfied with the results of the meeting of the grand jury at Honolulu. This body was the first one to be summoned under the Territorial law, the first one to foreman and it was composed of well known citizens of the Island of Hawaii.

Four indictments were found, and three of the accused men were convicted, the fourth, who was charged with false impersonation forfeiting his bail.

Fugihara, one of the men indicted, was charged with murder in the first degree and was convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Hilo on September 21st. If sentence is carried out, upon him he will be the first man to be hanged in Hilo in the memory of man. All the executions that have taken place on the islands in the last twenty or thirty years have been at the Oahu penitentiary. All of the appliances for the successful carrying out of an execution are here while there is almost nothing of the kind at Hilo and the entire equipment will have to be obtained for the execution. There is, however, to reason under the Territorial law why executions should not take place wherever the sentencing judge shall prescribe, though the rule is in most of the States nowadays that all executions shall take place in the State penitentiary.

The other two cases at Honolulu were for manslaughter and murder in the second degree and the accused men were sentenced to six years and life imprisonment respectively.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

W. H. Brown has returned from a brief visit on Kauai.

Messrs. Abernethy and Dagostine of Hilo are in Honolulu.

Surgeon U. V. E. Duke has gone to Honolulu for a two-week business trip.

Captain William Matson was one of the passengers on the Kinau on Saturday.

Prof. Koehoe leaves for Kauai by the Kinau on Tuesday on a bag hunting journey.

J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Lands, returned to the city by the Kinau on Saturday.

Tatum Cherry Cough Comforts—Hubert Brown, Co. Positive cure for a croupy cough.

Lindskold will return to Washington Place today after a week's outing at her Wailuku residence.

Ernest Parker, Albert Huerstich and Oliver Langner were among the passengers on the Kinau on Saturday.

Rev. W. M. Kinau of Central Union Church has been granted a two-months vacation, beginning next Monday.

During the first fifteen days of July, there were 61 deaths in the city, the greater number being among the Japanese.

Many people secured as souvenirs some of the teeth of the shark in whose stomach a portion of the remains of Emil Uhlbrecht was found.

Henry Cobb Adams, principal of the Kaneohe school, and likewise tax assessor for Koolau, is in the city for a few days on business.

Mr. Chris Holt was a passenger on the Alameda. He will stay in San Francisco about six weeks and then return, accompanied by his wife, who is already here.

Today Mrs. Campbell and her child and Mrs. Cecil Brown and her children, accompanied by a few friends, will travel around the island, returning next Sunday.

The mortuary record shows the death of three aged residents, as follows: David Wilder, Hawaiian, aged 70; An Kow, a farmer of Koolau, aged 83; Matelo Kane-Hawaiian, aged 70.

Mr. J. K. Farley is very ill with pneumonia at Koloa, Kauai, and on Saturday Miss Laura Morse, trained nurse at the Government Dispensary, was sent to Koloa on the Nihau to attend her.

Bro. Stefanus, a young Portuguese who went to Europe some years ago to study the priesthood, will probably return Wednesday. The climate there did not agree with his health, so he will continue his studies here.

The Mauna Loa brought a number of passengers yesterday from Hawaii and Maui ports, among them being the following: Henry Holmes and wife, W. C. Achi and wife, W. C. Achi, Jr., J. Goerger and J. McChesney.

Animoto, the Japanese who is accused of a murder committed at Kahuku several months ago, was arraigned on Saturday in the police court. The case then went over until today, when several witnesses will arrive from Kahuku to testify in the case.

The peanut industry is becoming a serious one on the island of Oahu. Mr. Tuck, a farmer of Koolau, has a number of acres in peanuts, and he expects to have the greater part of them treated for the oil, for which there is a great demand among the Chinese.

Captain Rosehill, who has had charge of the erection of the poles at the wireless telegraph stations at Lanai and Maui, has returned from the latter point and will go tomorrow to Maui and Molokai to erect the poles at the stations on those islands.

Labor Day will be celebrated in Honolulu with all due ceremony on the first Monday in September. All of the trades unions in the city are making preparations for the holiday. It is likely that there will be a parade in which the various unions will take part.

Nearly \$1,000 has been raised by friends of Mrs. Emil Uhlbrecht, whose husband met death in such tragic fashion last week, and the sum will be turned over to her. It is likely that she will be established in a candy business.

Robert B. Gehr of the Kohala-Hilo railroad came up by the Kinau from Hilo on Saturday and will leave on the Peking on Friday for the States. Mr. Gehr goes to the Coast to confer with the stockholders of the company on the matter of the extension of the road from Hilo to Laupahoehoe.

The following people left for the coast by the Roderick Dhu, sailing from Hilo on Saturday: Miss M. Rice, Mildred Rice, Miss L. Hapai, F. C. Leffland, and wife, Luke Leffland, John T. Baker and wife, D. O. Janeway and wife, E. Ashaw, Miss Pemberton, Stephanie Guard, Mrs. W. H. Lambert and daughter.

The Hawaiian delegates to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia will all likely arrive on the Rio Thursday evening, and the chairman of the Republican precinct clubs are requested to call meetings of the clubs to arrange for the ratification meeting that will take place the same evening.

The police were looking yesterday for a young boy and girl from Molokai, who are visiting friends in Kaakopua and became lost on the streets of the city yesterday. The lad was about thirteen years of age and the little girl was but five. It was their first visit to this city and it is supposed that they wandered away and could not find their way back again.

Advices from Kauai by the steamer James Makoe say that the labor troubles on that island have been quelled and that all of the Japanese are again at work, having agreed to accept the schedule of \$12 per month, which they had objected to. The Makoe brought two cabin passengers, Mrs. T. Jackson and Mrs. Unauana, and twenty-one deck passengers.

All the fencing surrounding the property corner South and Kawaiahua streets, all the fencing surrounding premises burned on Puuhou street, near detention camp No. 1, also all the fencing surrounding the premises burned in yard of Mr. Makoe and Co. Curtis P. Parker, Penman and Pined streets, will be sold today at Will E. Fisher's new saleroom on Merchant and Alakea streets.

Republican Reception.

The preparations for the reception of the returning Republican delegates to the Philadelphia convention are moving along satisfactorily. The entire wharf will be decked in the national colors, while portions of McKinley will greet the men. Col. J. H. Fisher, as Grand Marshal and Col. Curtis P. Parker as chief aid, have been selected by the Republican committee to lead the procession.

J. McKinnon has been assigned as special officer at the attorney general's office.

EIGHTEEN SALOONS

Honolulu Has the Full Limit.

NEW LICENSES ISSUED

H. C. Vida and J. J. Sullivan Will Open Resorts—Governor's Council Meets.

(Special Correspondence)

The full allotment of eighteen saloons for Honolulu is now complete, two more having been issued yesterday by Treasurer Lansing. Four applications were in when the recommendation of the Governor's council was given to Treasurer Lansing. The winning two were H. C. Vida and J. J. Sullivan. During the Governor's meeting, Mr. Lansing read the four applications for retail liquor licenses. One was from S. S. Cunha and another from H. F. Walters, but the locations proposed being outside the present liquor limits, they could not be granted.

H. C. Vida's application for a license for a saloon at the corner of Hotel and Smith streets in the Thomas building, was allowed; also that of J. J. Sullivan for the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets. Cunha and Walters desired locations within the present Chinatown district and were rejected as beyond the lines already established by the government.

Land Commissioner Brown brought in the question of the opening up of the Mauna Loa lands for settlement. Some changes in the plan formerly discussed were recommended by the council. They gave their approval of Mr. Brown's having the plans published very soon and calling for bids for the sale of the lands.

Superintendent of Public Works McChesney introduced a petition asking for the opening of Kukui street between Fort and Emma streets. The petition was referred back to McChesney for a new diagram.

Application of Fred J. Leslie for a patent to quiet title to his land was referred to the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Public Lands for report thereon.

The Thomas Square sidewalk question again came up and the council recommended that the Superintendent of Public Works lay out walks on the King street and Beretania street sides of the Square as suggested by him. His suggestion was to have the sidewalks made of only sufficient width so they would be inside the curb line leaving room for a strip of grass to be planted. If this scheme works out successful, the other two sides will be treated in a similar manner. When the new water supply for the Square is available from the new pumping plant, the entire park will take on new life.

ONLY ENGLISH IN COURT DOCUMENTS

Judge Humphreys has laid down the rule that all papers in the courts hereafter must be written entirely in the English language and a notice to that effect has been posted in the courtroom at the Judiciary building.

In pursuance of his policy, Judge Humphreys sustained yesterday a demurrer to the complaint in the "Anna" case of Abigail K. Kailiwa vs. Lowell Kapua. The case was for damages for slander, the plaintiff charging that Kapua had accused her of being a witch, or Kailiwa. The alleged slanderous words were set out in Hawaiian in the complaint without an English translation. Judge Humphreys ordered that the plaintiff be permitted to amend without costs and the case will be speedily brought to an issue.

TWO DRANK WOOD ALCOHOL AND DIED

Methylated spirits, commonly known as wood alcohol, killed two natives, one on Sunday evening and the other yesterday morning. Both men, whose names are Lui and Kupapu, drank their fill of the fiery liquid from Saturday night until Sunday evening, when even the naturally strong constitutions of the Hawaiians could resist its attacks no longer and they succumbed. The deaths occurred in Kakaako, but were not reported to the police until yesterday morning.

Saturday was pay-day with the two men and they soon invested part of their wages in a big bottle of the liquor and went to Kakaako to the home of Lui, near Quinn's saloon. They drank moderately at first, so it is reported, and then indulged their appetites to the limit. Throughout Saturday night until both dropped off to sleep the carousal continued, to recommence on Sunday. Kupapu returned to his home Sunday and complained of being ill, but laid it to the effects of the liquor he had drunk so liberally of. No water as a "chaser" had been used by the men, both preferring to drink it without diluting it. Kupapu had a raging thirst all day Sunday which he endeavored to quench by drinking copiously of cold water. Kupapu's sufferings became more and more intense and he complained of burning up inside. Monday morning, just after daylight, the end came to him.

The other man, not having left his home, remained with his bottle during Sunday and drank much more of the alcohol than his companion had. He sank into semi-unconsciousness Sunday evening and sometime during the night expired.

Both deaths are attributed to the poisonous effects of wood alcohol as it is also known. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as soon as notified of the situation, summoned the following coroner's jury: William Savidge, P. H. Hurrett, J. H. Schneck, Sam Kubev, W. E. Hivens and H. Roth. Dr. Garvin also made a post-mortem examination in both cases and submitted his findings before the coroner's jury, which met yesterday afternoon. On the evidence produced by Dr. Garvin, the jury brought in a verdict in the case of Lui, of death by sudden disease accelerated by the use of methylated spirits. In the case of Kupapu the jury found that the man died simply from an excessive use of the same poisonous liquor.

Court Notes.

Joseph Friss has been appointed Portuguese interpreter for the courts. He acted in that capacity yesterday for the first time in the Police Court.

J. M. Monnarat has been discharged of all responsibility as trustee for Sue E. Vetterlight and Ruth and Mary Vetterlight. The order was issued by Judge Stanley yesterday, with date as of July 15th, when he could connect with the bench of the Circuit Court.

W. O. Smith has been appointed the guardian of Robert D. King, William A. King and Samuel W. King by Judge Stanley yesterday, with date as of July 15th, when he could connect with the bench of the Circuit Court.

The Honolulu Investment Company was brought suit against. Morris Koukauria et al. to quiet title to certain property in the H of Kawaiahue, Kona, Oahu.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. Hubert Wood, district physician at Wailuku, came to the city yesterday to testify in the Animoto case.

Mrs. and Miss Lowrie of Speckelsville, Maui, are in the city on their way to the States for a stay of some length. Chairman of Republican precinct clubs will call the members of the clubs together tonight to arrange for the rally at Thursday night.

A new post office has been established by Post Office Inspector F. H. at Pepee plantation, about fourteen miles from Hilo, and Eugene N. Deyo has been appointed postmaster there.

George Mordon, Sr., father of George Mordon, head man at the Kealia tables is reported to have recently died at Waimea hospital, Kauai. Mr. Mordon had been ill for some time, so his death was not unexpected.

Prof. Koehoe the Government entomologist leaves for Kauai to make further study of the cane borer on some of the plantations there. He intends also to inspect a number of citrus trees on which there is reported blight.

Mr. Alex. Lindsay Jr., who has been with the Kona Trading Co., in Kailua, Hawaii, has disposed of his interest in the Co. to Alexander Cockburn and I. K. White, who are now the sole proprietors and will carry on the business as before.

There was a cricket practice among members of the Honolulu Cricket Club last Saturday afternoon at Waikiki. The following members participated: Messrs. R. Anderson, D. W. Anderson, A. W. Bottomley, J. Cockburn, T. A. Jordan, H. Harrison and several visitors.

The next match will probably be with Theo. H. Davies & Co.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association baseball club, are putting in some useful practices on the Drill Shed ground.

The following is the pedigree of Larry Dees good mare Octagon, who has recently come among us:

Octagon, black mare, seven years, sired by Soudan (2:25), he by Sultan, he by The Moor.

First dam, Hattie by Tom Patchen, he by Gen. M. Patchen, (2:25).

Second dam, by Joseph Thoroughbred.

Third dam, the dam of Quinn's Patchen, by Stockbridge Chief, Jr.

On May 22nd Queen, a Button mare named by Falrose, gave birth to a handsome colt. The colt, from its line of parents is a thoroughbred. Mr. L. H. Dee, the owner, intends by next Kamehameha Day to show a mile in three minutes by a yearling which will be quite a speed achievement for this country.

Jack Gibson will take charge of the colt for training purposes in November. Prince David has a horse named Prince David. The animal is a promising two-year-old having won two races recently in the East. The manager of the stable, Kittleman, at present owns Myth and Midlight, two reliable broadwinners. The stable is at present racing at Fort Erie, N. Y.

ATHLETIC MEETING.

Young Men's Christian Association Will Have One in October.

In October we want to have what will be the largest athletic meet ever held in the Islands, says the Young Men's Christian Association Review. The weather will be somewhat cooler then, the boat racing will be over with and we can turn our energies to a big field day.

The proceeds of the meet are to go to the natatorium fund. We want to swell the fund with \$200 from this source. It is proposed to give a first and second medal for each event.

The following events are proposed: 100 yard dash, 220 yard dash, one-quarter mile run, one-half mile run, 120 yard hurdle, 220 yard hurdle, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, throwing 16 pound hammer, throwing 16 pound shot, standing broad jump, running hop, step and jump.

The meet will be for amateurs only. The amateur athletic rules will be used. The history of each man will be looked into and in that way it is hoped to put athletics on a "clean

BOARD OF HEALTH AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT

Plans Discussed For Its Progress.

THE DAY ON THE ISLAND

The Molokai Colony Flourishing and Unfortunates Seem Happy.

The Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii returned Saturday night from its pilgrimage to the leper settlement on Molokai. The Board and those allowed to accompany it left Honolulu Friday night at 9 o'clock and arrived at Kalanapapa at daybreak Saturday. About eleven hours were spent at the settlement and almost all this time was occupied in visiting the points of interest, in consultation with the managers and discussion of the settlement's future. The Board's custom is to visit Molokai twice a year, but owing to the plague the Board did not go at the time set for the last journey, and as it was on July 23, 1900, that the previous visit was paid, a year save but a few days had elapsed.

GREETING ON LANDING.

As usual, when the party was landed in the small boats crowded of the lepers gathered to meet them. Many of the visitors—of whom over a hundred were natives—were greeted by relatives and friends who kissed them passionately and carried them off to their own homes. The lepers and enjoyed their close company until the whistles blew for the return. There was much embracing, as always on such occasions, and many of the visitors bringing food and pleasant drinks, scores of little lepers were spread.

The Board of Health extended every courtesy to those who had obtained permission to go with it and no restrictions were placed on them. To those who have lived here long or who have made the sad trip to the island of sorrow there is little new to be told, but for others details will be interesting.

There are now 588 lepers in the settlement. The number is decreasing yearly. Of the 588, 504 are males and 84 females. Most of the lepers are natives. Thirty are Chinese, and twenty, including Portuguese, are whites. Five are Americans, four are British, five are Germans and one is a Norwegian. The latter is a girl of 16 who lived here for some time and, going to San Francisco, developed the disease in the Salvation Army Home there. Nearly 6,000 lepers have been taken to Molokai since the colony was established in 1866. The average deaths a year is about 125.

THE LEPER HOMES.

The lepers live all over the peninsula, a few miles in extent at the base of precipitous mountains, which rise 2,000 feet and form a sheer wall to guard escape to the other side of the island, where are plantations and healthy residents. The landing is at Kalanapapa and here is the Bishop Home for Girls. The Home consists of many cottages grouped about well-kept grounds and all presided over by the Sisters of St. Francis. The Sisters showed the Board about and answered many questions as to the events and improvements of the year. There are about 125 leper girls in the Bishop Home, many of the latter having lived in its care since childhood.

They reside in the cottages which hold about eight or ten and which are kept scrupulously clean by the labor of the lepers. The walls are decorated with pictures and the floors in the native fashion. Those who had friends as visitors were especially happy but almost all seemed serene and cheerful. Especially did they brighten up when spoken to by the Sisters who called each by name. The Home is for the unmarried female lepers of the colony, and often the inmates marry and go to housekeeping in one of the many houses built by the Government for them. The Sisters have a daily school for the girls and they learn the simple branches of knowledge which, with music—they have piano and organ—helps them to forget their isolation. Besides the Catholic tenets and take a great interest in the practice of that faith, a priest of the Order of the Sacred Heart ministering to their spiritual wants.

DAILY OCCUPATIONS.

A stereotyped would add greatly to their pleasures. With it evening entertainments might be given and an interesting acquaintance with the sights of the world—never to be seen by them—might be gained. Money could not be expended better. Agricultural Commissioner Wray Taylor, who has looked after the lepers several times in the past will endeavor to get the necessary money.

Anyone who would glance into the hospital at the Bishop Home and see the unfortunates who are unable to serve themselves and for whom death can be the sole alleviation of suffering would understand the depth of pity that stirs the heart of one who returns to communion with his fellows after a day with the lepers. Written language fails.

On horseback the Board and its guests journeyed across the peninsula—a couple of miles—to the Baldwin Home at Kalanapapa. The bounty of H. P. Baldwin built and equipped the Home and improvements from year to year are due to his charity. It is under the direct charge of Brother Joseph Dutton, who for fourteen years has been in the work. He is not a cleric but devotes his life without salary to the care of lepers who do not live in separate establishments. The people of the Home were in gala attire Saturday, most of the boys and youths wearing khaki uniforms with brass buttons. They loitered about under the trees or dashed up and down on horses, riding with the abandon of cowboys. With Brother Dutton are a number of religious men of a minor Catholic order, principal of whom is Brother Van Lili, a Belgian whose face speaks his large heart and industry.

BIG TARO FIELDS.

They have taught their charges to till a purpose and the green fields, banana and sweet potato patches and extensive taro plantations show work and skill. Now there are over a hundred acres in taro and which is cultivated by the lepers, but the staple food. In the last year great advances have been made in taro growing. A good deal of it is upland taro which does not need a wet soil. These lepers

who cultivate the taro are paid fifty cents a day and other work on a percentage which yields them about the same. About twenty-five men are employed. There are six principal kinds of taro planted. These are the noko, puaia, ipou-ipo, hakeka, pii-aii and kaka. A considerable variety of other varieties, making 100. Recently Mr. Baldwin gave the Home an entire new cooking outfit of the latest pattern. Of course the arrangements for steaming the poi are on a large scale, and Brother Dutton says that Mr. Baldwin's gift is highly appreciated. The new water system affords a beautiful supply and has facilitated the growing of crops immensely.

In the hospital of the Baldwin Home are eight very bad patients, several of whom are blind and all of whom are totally helpless. The ministrations of these brothers to these stricken men is enabling them to learn about. They wash their bodies and dress them daily and all for nothing but their sense of duty and devotion to the life they have chosen. One finds no morbidness among these hermits—their days are too full of labor for aught but hope and perhaps a more real happiness than is known by more selfish persons.

The Board of Health was much gratified at the progress of the agricultural features of the colony and instructed Brother Dutton to attempt a variety of products. There seems no reason why the colony should not grow everything useful except such staples as Hawaiian kava and tobacco.

Along the road from Kalanapapa to Kalanapapa were dozens of cottages, many of them tastefully furnished in native style and surrounded by trees and arbors, flowers and vegetable gardens. A year ago W. O. Smith offered a set of prizes for the greatest improvement in the appearance of private premises. The prizes were awarded in April last and the incentive made a remarkable change in the appearance of most of the homes. The stones were cleared away, grass planted, watered and cut, flowers planted, trees set and houses painted and cleaned.

The prizes were \$25 for the best, \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5 for others. A prize contest for results in tree planting, known as the Press Prize, will be decided in October. The prizes are \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 in all. There was a slight dissatisfaction over the first awards and a new set of prizes to be given in the summer of 1901 will be for tree planting and improvement of premises.

The prizes will be \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5. A committee of three will select after the matter will be appointed soon.

SIGHTS AND SCENES.

Returning from Kalanapapa to Kalanapapa, the Board of Health spent several hours in discussion of the points observed. The lepers are concentrated at the residence of C. B. Reynolds, who is the superintendent of the settlement. Mr. Reynolds is not much of a talker but an excellent worker. He has the figures and facts of the colony's history and his capabilities are clearly proven by the manner in which the place is conducted.

Its progress has been gradual, but each year finds new additions and aids to comfort and convenience. Mr. Reynolds spends half his time at the settlement and comes and goes every fortnight. It is to him that the lepers look for his knowledge of the colony. Mr. Reynolds says that there were eight or more marriages recently and that courtship and weddings follow on as in Honolulu. As is well known, all children born here, as soon as possible, brought to the Kapuni Home in Honolulu, and, as is also well known, they seldom develop leprosy. A baby of six months was brought here when the Board came back Saturday night. In one of the Bishop Home cottages were twins of ten months, whose mother, a leper, was rejoicing in the visit of the father, who lives here. The babies were handsome and laughing. They will not be allowed to remain with their mother much longer. Their mother, or leper, has affection on their mother alternately with their father or father and mother openly embraced each other for minutes at a time.

HAVE NO FEAR.

Old Kopera, who has had three leper wives, and who, after burying two, is now happy with the third, was glad to hear of himself. He has been for years on the island and is not a leper, though in the closest contact hourly. He takes no precautions and his one grief is that he has no children. Long ago he came to the settlement to care for his wife, and when she died he married a leper, and then another at her death. He would take it all if driven away.

William Nili of Honolulu was visiting his children—three of whom are at Kalanapapa. One is in a desperate condition. The father, who has two clean children here, tenderly embraced his little branches as he took of his sorrow at their condition. Their mother is dead.

The question of the lepers voting was taken up. Their ballots will be cast at the settlement in the usual way and will be furnished here in a hot-air chamber before being checked up by the electoral registrar. It is stated that 240 degrees Fahrenheit destroys any possible germ. So with the postoffice question, United States Postal Agent Flint who has the matter in hand, investigated it thoroughly and said that he would recommend no changes in the postoffice at the settlement other than that no stamps be used and stamped envelopes only handled. The mail will be furnished here and there by order instead of being sent through the same process. Only one will be handled and all will be boiled here.

When the farewell whistle blew hundreds of the lepers proceeded to the landing while those who had friends with them accompanied them to the shore. For a half-hour the heartrend scene of farewell continued while the small boats piled back and forth. Some had to be torn away forcibly. The lepers clung desperately to their relatives, kissing them fervidly and hanging onto them in vain attempt to prevent their going. The condition of the lepers, or their evident condition, made no difference to the visitors. Love surmounted the danger and fear of contracting disease played no part in the feelings of the visitors who had relatives ashore.

A member of the Board of Health said that next year it was likely that fences would be erected and the visitors kept apart from the lepers. The Board talked over this matter seriously among themselves. An incident of

the departure was the meeting of two lepers in one of the boats. They were talking in some native language and under cover of the night. The leper was reached. One was found and sent to shore, but the other was much embarrassed about it. Honolulu was reached, and it is now the property of the Board of Health. There are some of lepers at the settlement, and they are made great use of by the lepers. A few are not doing and are being detached to be eaten.

THE FOURTH IN SAMOA.

Celebrated at Apia With no Special Function as Formerly.

APIA, Samoa, July 7.—Wednesday being the Fourth of July flags were displayed in most of the business places in town in honor of the anniversary of the independence of America, but there was no other function as in former years. A large number of residents called at the residence of the American Consul General, L. W. Osborn, amongst whom were several officials, where they were received in a fitting way.

The Apia Brass Band also visited the consulate and played several spirited airs in their best style. It is understood that at Pasopago the Fourth was celebrated in right good style, with sports, etc., but as yet a report has not reached here.

HE WOULD LIKE TO BE A KING.

But the German Government Says "No" to His Ambition.

APIA, Samoa, June 30.—Rumors were current last week in different quarters to the effect that the Governor had some difficulties as regards the establishing of a Native Government, especially it was said that Mataafa, who has been appointed by the Governor to be the Alii Sili, that is the channel through which the orders of the Government are conveyed to the Samoans, shows some inclination to regard his position a little too much from the fan Samoa standpoint.

The Governor when addressing the chiefs in the beginning of April emphatically declined to grant to the Alii Sili the title of Tupu of Samoa. Everyone who knows the history of Samoa is aware that the only remedy against the difficulties which have always attended the election of a king, and the maintenance of his authority against the frequent rebellions incited by the rival chiefs, is the abolishing altogether of the kingship. The Governor stated that he had full confidence in Mataafa who in all his actions showed great tact and ability and is especially endeavoring to bridge over the gulf between the two parties. But this is more easily said than done. Notwithstanding the many reconciliatory fono's that have been held by the rival factions there is still some bitterness remaining. Here the Governor allowed that the tendency of the majority to propose to him only the followers of Mataafa for appointment, although that which is to be expected natives believing themselves to be the dominant party should be checked and that his endeavors had always been directed to that end. He further expressed a wish not to start the native self-government in Mulinuu until some of the prominent men belonging to the other party, as Tanu, Tanasese, Soumanu and others have a due share, in native affairs. This of course the Governor could not do at once "but I am perfectly convinced" he said that the Government at Mulinuu, after the appointments have been made, will not be a mere party government. The Governor on being asked whether the report was true that he had written firmly to Mataafa last week respecting native affairs replied that Mataafa had never given him any reason for dissatisfaction and that the letter mentioned referred only to some of many chiefs whom Mataafa willingly sent away after having found out by this letter that their actions had not been always in conformity with this.

W. C. Peacock was among the passengers from Australia on the Alameda yesterday morning. Mr. Peacock has been in Melbourne, looking after the business of the firm there for a year past. He will return to the Antipodes in all likelihood on the Alameda when she returns from the Coast.

Mr. Peacock says that Australia will improve greatly when Federation is an accomplished fact and all of the Colonies are bound closely together. Trade conditions there are already on the advance and when the plague is completely wiped out, which will be within a short period the Colonies will be a place to make money.

SPRECKELSVILLE DANCE.

Farewell to the Daughter of Manager Lowrie a Great Occasion.

(Special Correspondence.)

PAIA, Maui, July 21.—One of the most brilliant dances ever held on Maui took place at Spreckelsville last night, the occasion being a farewell to Miss Clara Lowrie, who leaves for the Coast today. Manager Lowrie has just had a cool and airy addition to his residence completed, in the shape of one of the best dancing floors on Maui. The laua is the main house, extending into the garden. It is open on three sides, thus admitting plenty of air and for the occasion was beautifully decorated with ferns and palms, among which numerous incandescent electric lights spread a soft glow on all around.

They were in attendance about fifty couples and dancing was indulged in till 2 o'clock, when the announcement that the train would leave in fifteen minutes to take the guests home warned the reluctant guests that they must prepare to depart.

It was a general remark that the floor is the best on Maui and all agreed in voting the evening one of the pleasantest social events Maui has seen for many a day.

SPENT A GOOD FARM DOCTORING.

Mr. A. N. Noel of Asherville, Kansas, says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea, but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He came to get help of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

BIG DITCH COMPLETED

Success of a Mammoth Undertaking.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES LONG

Last Touches to Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's Plant.

(Special Correspondence.)

PAIA, Maui, July 19.—One of the largest engineering undertakings ever attempted on this island is now almost completed. The new irrigation ditch for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. will be finished in the course of a few days and it may be of interest to the public to give a few facts concerning it.

At the time that the control of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. changed hands, an order had been placed with the firm of Fraser & Chalmers to furnish the plantation with four large pumps each having a capacity of 10,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The idea being to open up some 6,000 acres of fine new cane and lying between the level of the old ditch (50 feet) and upper boundary of the estate about 45 feet above sea level, to force the water by means of pumps to the higher elevations and allow the old ditch to irrigate the lower lands.

The new management deemed it the wisest plan to reverse the proposition and pump the water on the lower land, to dig a new ditch which would bring the water out on the 40 foot level. The reason for this change was that by so doing many thousands of dollars would be saved to the plantation by reducing the cost of pumping. For five or six months of the year there will be ample water in both ditches, in which case the pumps can be shut down entirely and again whenever there is an extra heavy rainfall, in which event the pumps can be shut down for a time.

The contract for constructing the ditch was let to Carl Jensen, who is well and favorably known in his line of business, having at that time just completed an extensive contract on the Oahu Railroad. Associated with him was H. A. Jaeger, who has just completed a contract for making a section of the Paia road. Work was commenced at once and a force of between four and five hundred laborers were employed.

The ditch is over twenty-four miles in length, starting at Kailua, a point well up the coast on the rainy side of the island, and slowly winding its way down, now through thickets of guava or loulu trees, then along the side of a deep gulch till suddenly it seems to disappear altogether in the side of the gulch, only to break out again on the opposite side of the hill. And thus through tunnel, flumes and slowly winding its way down, now through thickets of guava or loulu trees, then along the side of a deep gulch till suddenly it seems to disappear altogether in the side of the gulch, only to break out again on the opposite side of the hill. And thus through tunnel, flumes and slowly winding its way down, now through thickets of guava or loulu trees, then along the side of a deep gulch till suddenly it seems to disappear altogether in the side of the gulch, only to break out again on the opposite side of the hill.

One has but to go over the line to realize what an undertaking it is. There are in all some seventy-four tunnels, varying in length from 50 feet to 2,000 feet, and amounting to a total of 30,707 feet, and nearly every winding in the way down, these tunnels were extremely dark, on account of the falling slabs of clay and decayed rock from the top of the tunnel, and for that reason it was found necessary to timber. Most of the long tunnels develop water and some are so moist that one gets soaked in passing through.

There are several deep gulches across the line of the ditch, most notable of which are the Halehaka and Maliko gulches. The water is carried over these by means of a wrought iron pipe forty-four inches in diameter which lays almost perpendicular up and down the sides of the gulch. The pipe is in reality a siphon, the opposite end being lower than where the water enters.

The smaller gulches are spanned by means of an immense flume six feet wide by four feet deep. This ditch will cost the plantation in the neighborhood of \$250,000, and will include besides 108,124 feet of ditch proper, 20,707 feet of tunnels, 5,000 feet of 4-inch wrought iron pipe and 2,000 feet of flumes. It will, at its normal capacity, carry to the canefields 50,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours and will, in which case, outside of the interest on the original investment, will be extremely light.

Jensen and Jaeger have both had their hands full owing to the large number of sections of ditch which were being worked at the same time, and they deserve much credit for the rapid, thorough and workmanlike manner in which they completed the ditch. It is understood that while giving satisfaction, they have been able also to do very well for themselves on the contract.

LUAU FOR DELEGATES.

Democrats Will Give Feast in Their Honor.

The local Democrats are planning to give a luau to the Hawaiian delegates to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City on their return to this city. The luau will be an invitation affair as the Democratic committee announces that it is not arranged to "catch votes" but only to give a proper reception to the returned delegates. They may arrive on the Rio de Janeiro on Thursday but as that vessel is reported to be crowded to her capacity they may have to wait over for one boat.

C. L. Rhodes has resigned the office of secretary of the Democratic central committee and John Wise has been elected in his stead.

Governor Dole has notified the various parties, including the Independent party that recommendations for the positions of inspectors and judges of election are now in order.

Haleakala Climate.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, July 21.—The climate par excellence of the Hawaiian Islands is that of the slope of Haleakala extending from Ulupalakua twenty miles through the Kula region to Makawae—at an altitude varying from 1500 to 4000 feet. The atmosphere is always delightfully

cool and dry and night times at 4000 feet elevation a cozy wood fire is enjoyable.

Alfred H. P. Baldwin, P. L. Stolz and J. H. Castle have summer residences in this mountain region and Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Stolz have recently purchased twenty-two acres in Kula at 4000 feet and will build a pretty residence there in the spring.

SUGAR ON HAWAII.

The amount of sugar awaiting shipment on the various plantations of Hawaii is as follows:

Oreana, 15,000 bags; Pepeekeo, 62,000 bags; Honouliuli, 16,000 bags; Hakaia, 18,000 bags; Kakaia, 6,000 bags; Lanipahoehoe, 4,000 bags; Honapuu, 130 bags; Kukuila, 700 bags; Honokaa, 2,000 bags; Punaluu, 12,000 bags; Waiuku, 16,000 bags; H. P. S. M., 1,000 bags; Waikeka, 8,000 bags; Oolaka, 5,000 bags; Panahua, 6,000 bags.

Cour Notes.

Judge Humphreys heard a portion of the testimony in the petition of Thomas Murray and wife for the adoption of the child Malaka on Saturday and the case will in all likelihood be decided today.

The case of Gilman vs the Castle estate for the recovery of the sum of \$2000 alleged to be due to the estate of John Phillips has been settled out of court.

Judge Humphreys has authorized W. O. Smith, trustee for Elizabeth Hart to withdraw from the postal bank the sum of \$331.50 and reinvest it in real estate for the benefit of the wards.

Three more applications for citizenship have been received in the Supreme Court. They are those of Pierre M. Lucas, Henry Cobb Adams, and Judge George Clark.

Six more suits for insurance arising out of the Chinatown fires have been filed in the Circuit Court against the New Zealand and Royal Companies. They aggregate \$7,600. They will be heard on November 5.

OLAA PLANTATION IS FLOURISHING

(Special Correspondence.)

OLAA, Hawaii, July 20.—The labor differences have touched Olaa but little. Some of the Japanese laborers have left, but the work on the plantation is so far ahead that no shortage of labor has been experienced. The planting of the crop is well ahead. This week sees 2,233 acres of plantation cane planted, besides that being put in by outside planters and Japanese contractors.

In addition to this the plantation will set this summer about 200 acres, making 3,000 acres all told of the first crop. Earlier in the season it looked as if some outside seed cane would have to be bought, but the plantation fields planted last spring and summer are furnishing all that will be necessary.

The Hilo Railroad trains twice a day here now are in such regular running order that they are no longer a novelty. The passenger travel is larger than was expected, and the daily stage through Olaa from the Olaa terminus of the railroad to the Volcano House, adds considerably to the travel and convenience of the district.

The contractors who have the work of grading the road to Puna are progressing rapidly. The material for extending the road is all on hand at Hilo and in a few weeks a large portion of the extension from Olaa to Puna will be laid and the running of the road.

At Puna plantation quite a number of Japanese have left and gone to Hilo, but as at Olaa, there is an ample supply of laborers for the work on the plantation.

SUSPENDS WORK.

American Sugar Company Quits On Account of Lack of Water.

The American Sugar Company will suspend work at their plantation on Molokai and all bills will be paid up to date within a short time. This decision was arrived at at a meeting of the stockholders on Saturday at the office of C. Brewer & Co.

The cause of the suspension of work is lack of water. The report of Mr. Lindgren on that question was not very favorable as the new wells are not supplying as much as was hoped for. George H. Robertson states that while there is a limited supply of good water available it is not sufficient and work will have to be suspended for that reason as well as on account of lack of capital to work on. The peculiar state of the labor question at the present time also cut a figure in the determination of the company to suspend operations for the present.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

A Number of the Old Offices Are Abolished.

Quite a number of the postoffices about the Islands have been discontinued by Inspector Flint owing to the unwillingness of the old postmasters to serve under the new system whereby they are paid by the number of stamps they sell instead of a regular salary. Mr. Flint has given out the following list of the postoffices discontinued:

Hawaii: Keauau—Discontinued June 18.
Kauai: Mana—Discontinued June 18.
Oahu: Peninsula—Discontinued June 18; Laie, discontinued June 18; Waiuku, discontinued July 11; and name of Waiuku Plantation changed to Waiuku same day. Punaluu, discontinued July 14; Waikane, discontinued July 14; Kaneohe, discontinued July 14.
Maui: Wailea—Discontinued July 11.
Hawaii—Site of Pohiki postoffice moved and name changed to Kapoho, July 11. Name of Ewa postoffice, Oahu, will be changed to Pearl City.

No Porto Rico Laborers.

E. F. Bishop will not go to Porto Rico to secure laborers to work on plantations in Hawaii. Mr. Bishop left yesterday by the Alameda for the Coast, but before sailing he said that the scheme of importing Porto Rican laborers had been abandoned for the present. The Porto Ricans are still under the old laws and are not citizens of the United States as yet so to import them to Hawaii might be a violation of the contract labor laws.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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THEY DON'T WANT WORK

Hilo Full of Loafing Japanese.

A DANGEROUS NUISANCE

Board of Health and Police Called on to Enforce Vagrancy Law.

HILO, Hawaii, July 21.—The Tribune says: Dislike of work does not seem to be a human characteristic confined to the haole; the Asiatic is afflicted with a similar bacillus in its chronic form. Since the abolition of the contract system for plantation laborers on these islands there have been several outbreaks of the disease at various times and places, and the plantations quite generally along the coast are now feeling the effect of it, and some of them are meeting with no inconsiderable difficulty in carrying on their necessary work. Through the frequent vacations, varying anywhere from a day to a week, which now one gang, and now, another, insist on taking. In some cases large numbers of laborers leave the plantation entirely, and gradually drift into Hilo, the Asiatic quarter of which they are already crowding to overflowing. How these people live nobody knows; probably in the same manner that the riff-raff of all races do. They are loafers, gamblers, sneak thieves, bummers and dead beats. It is well known that it has never been the better class of Japanese peasant and town folk who have been "shipped men." In fact, it has been rather the refuse of the bigger cities, and especially of the seaport towns. Of late this has been more especially the case. Once freed from the contracts here they are particularly inclined to earn their bread by some other means than the sweat of their brow.

It has come to be a serious question whether Hilo is to be allowed to become the headquarters of this element, which is at the least undesirable, and except when steadily employed a nuisance and even a danger. They are "fired" from the plantations when they won't work. They should be routed out of Hilo unless they can prove that they have some legitimate legal means of support. They will not make the highway their home long, if they are barred from all other resting place, and they will probably prefer the unwelcome labor of the sugar plantation at fair wages to breaking rock for the State at no wages at all.

Their presence in Hilo under present conditions is objectionable for another reason. They crowd the Japanese hotels and houses until they remind one of the Kinau on one of George Beckley's favorite trips. In this respect they break the sanitary laws of the country and endanger the health of the community—a matter that could be easily remedied by the Board of Health, and the superstitious Japs hustled out and made to seek home and labor outside of town.

As long as the Board of Health and the police force merely ignore this state of affairs, or connive at it, we may expect a steady stream of idle and worthless Asiatics journeying from the plantations and taking up their abode with their city cousins. God knows that the country's only excuse for having this whole Japanese incubus upon it is the idea that they are the only available and competent plantation laborers to be secured in sufficient quantities; if they are to be allowed and even encouraged by incompetent or careless officials and executive departments, the future of the islands is not bright.

We do not believe that this use of their industrial freedom is looked upon with favor or encouraged by the prominent men among the Japanese here, by the immigration companies, or by the officials of the Japanese Government. New Japan is, however, becoming a very democratic nation. The demagogue, who, as in most other countries, should be wearing a striped suit, earns an easy living by playing upon the credulity of his fellows and telling them fairy stories, seeds which dropped into the rich soil of ignorance, bear much fruit; while the wiser counsels of the men of knowledge, worth and position, who but a few years ago were looked up to with respect and followed with humility, are ignored. It is this tendency toward demagoguery of the Japanese common people that will prove most dangerous to the islands. Its beginnings here should be repressed with a strong hand, and the Government should show, the

HOW KALAKAUA AND MACFARLANE DISMAYED THE LOS AGELINGS

The following story of local interest appears in a San Diego commercial publication:

It was in 1890 that King Kalakaua, together with Colonel George Macfarlane and other members of his court, paid his first visit to San Diego. The King was much impressed with this city and its magnificent harbor and splendid climate, as were all of his companions, and before leaving he told Colonel Macfarlane that it would be a good idea to invest about \$10,000 or so in San Diego real estate and build a nice residence here, so that when His Majesty wished to come to the Coast for a change of climate he would have a home.

From San Diego the party went to Los Angeles and there on the first evening of their stay they were entertained at a banquet where all of Los Angeles' leading citizens had gathered. The King had not forgotten San Diego, and as he soon discovered that Los Angeles had no port he thought, in his sophisticated way, that it would be nice to tell the Los Angeles of the splendid harbor of San Diego and to congratulate them that they were so near by they could avail themselves of its facilities for shipping their products to the Orient.

Now it is well known that Los Angeles people love San Diego about as much as residents of St. Paul do their friends in Minneapolis, and it is likewise a matter of public record that Los Angeles has, or hopes to have some day when God and the Southern Pacific will permit, a very neat little harbor of its own. So when Colonel Macfarlane, under instructions from the King, arose to answer to the toast to His Majesty, and began to throw bouquets at San Diego harbor, the feelings of the hosts may be imagined.

But Colonel Macfarlane did not notice

earlier the better, that the off-scurings of Japanese vapors are not to be allowed to hold the property of a Territory of the United States at their mercy.

PEOPLE ON HAWAII

Notes of the Small Happenings on the Big Island

It has been learned through a gentleman interested in Olia real estate that it is proposed among the land holders of the upper part of the district to make arrangements with the Hilo Railroad for transporting their cane from twenty-three miles and below down to the Olia plantation mill at nine miles, or if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with that rail, to Hilo and one of the mills here. The intention is to open up the Olia for settlers. The decision has been long delayed, but will soon be an act accomplished.

An unknown thief with a taste for music has made two entrances into Lockington's store on Front street during the past week. Last Friday Mr. Lockington discovered the loss of a guitar and on Tuesday morning another guitar was missing and upon investigation he found on the top of a wood pile in the rear of the store three costly table covers evidently dropped there by the thief as he was making his exit. The police department is looking for a clue.

Fred H. Haystack, the energetic manager of Maunaloa plantation on Lanai has successfully raised and is now marketing in Honolulu garden "stuff" which offers a good reason to induce others to follow. Potatoes, white turnips, carrots, cauliflower, lima beans, okra, onions and summer squash are included in his first consignment and the sale has netted a satisfactory return. Local fruit and vegetable dealers call for "more."

C. H. Brown, who came up on the Kinau, reports that Mr. Busch, who is an attorney to start another newspaper and job printing establishment in Hilo, has already secured a large plant in Honolulu instead of on the Coast, and will send the same down by a schooner in the near future. Mr. Busch says he will issue an eight-page semi-weekly.

A. B. Loebenstein returned this week from a trip through Hamakua and North Hilo with J. R. Wilson and Mr. Rooker. These gentlemen have made some investments in the magnificent agricultural lands of the Waimea country. W. D. Schmidt, formerly bookkeeper at Honolulu, who resigned that position a few months ago, returning to Germany to reside permanently, as he thought, has repented of that decision and is again on his way to Hawaii.

Mrs. Howard Pratt tendered an elaborate dinner to the yachtsmen who were on the Coast when that yacht was steered to victory by her husband. The dinner took place at their Riverside Park residence.

Mr. John Teah expects a consignment of first-class milk cattle, selected from the best dairies in the Sacramento Valley. On their arrival by the Santiago, Mr. Teah will start a dairy business in Pihema.

Messrs. Carr and Hall, representing the United States postal service on the Islands, came up to Mahukona on the Kinau, and will make a tour of inspection between that port and this.

Strikes of greater or less magnitude at Hecolohia and other plantations of North Hilo and Hamakua are reported. At some places the Japs refuse to either work or leave the plantation.

Mr. Brown had a talk with George Kamaka, the plantation policeman, and heard his story of the trouble between Amimoto and Hoyora, and he also talked with several Japanese who were present the night the murder was committed. They assert that Amimoto and Hoyora and Mita, another Japanese who is under arrest on a charge of complicity in the crime, were all engaged in a gambling game. Amimoto and Hoyora quarreled over the game. Amimoto accused Hoyora of cheating. Hoyora finally got up and left and Amimoto followed him out. A few moments later policeman Kamaka who was coming to the cabin to stop the noise the Japanese were making found Amimoto running away from the place as fast as he could. Suspecting something wrong he took him to his house and locked him up. Then he went on to the cabin where the gambling had been going on. Just outside of the place he found the dead body of Hoyora. The man had been stabbed several times in the back and had one ugly wound in the abdomen. Near by Kamaka captured Mita. He returned to his house with his second prisoner only to find that Amimoto had levanted.

Since that time nothing has been heard of Amimoto until he was captured at Ewa plantation by policeman Tanaka.

Amimoto's case will be called for trial this morning in Judge Wilson's court and will then be adjourned until Monday. On Monday the Japanese witnesses from Kahuku together with policeman Kamaka will arrive to appear against the accused Japanese.

Estate of Judge Judd.

An inventory of the estate of A. F. Judd, late Chief Justice of Hawaii, was filed yesterday by Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd, the administratrix. The estate is valued at about \$200,000 and includes the following property:

Real property: Residence land on Nuuanu avenue in Honolulu; pasture land at Pawaia, in Honolulu; land at Kaula, Koolau, Oahu.

Personal property: Twenty-three shares Brewer & Co., 480 shares Judd Building Co., 14 shares People's Ice and Refrigerating Co., 400 shares Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 2 shares Wilder's Steamship Co., 10 shares Kona Coffee and Fruit Co.; household effects, etc., and \$170.97 in cash.

IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

[From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.]

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least it has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Reason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

anything wrong, and he kept on blissfully. He talked about the beauties of San Diego and how the King had decided to build a summer home there, and he expatiated at great length on the splendid bay and the southern city. It was such an advantage to Los Angeles, he said, that so fine a port was within 120 miles of it—almost at its very doors. Through San Diego the gates of the Orient were open to Los Angeles; her fruits, her wines, her oil—all her products and all the trade that came of them—could be shipped to the continental railroads—could be diverted to San Diego and there put on board ships and sent to Hawaii and to the southern islands and to the far-away Orient. Thus the Colonel talked, while up and down the long tables there was frozen silence, and it is to be feared, soon looks; for the poor Los Angeles, touched in their weakest spot, forced to listen to a eulogy of the place they hated most in all the world, were beginning to think that they were victims of a vast practical joke.

Suddenly in the midst of one of the Colonel's prettiest sentences he stopped and a look of pain shot across his face. He glanced at the bank and was horrified to see the royal countenance pervaded with what in any other less lofty individual would have been called a succession of rapid and meaningful winks. He looked at one of the staff and that functionary winked portentously. So the Colonel sat down and gave his attention to the tablecloth, while the next remark for Los Angeles arose and drily remarked that if the distinguished visitors had seen so little of Los Angeles that they thought that the city would be dependent for anything in the world upon San Diego, it was time they were shown about by someone who could point out to them the obvious advantages that the City of Angels possessed over her southern rival.

REPUBLICANS WILL RATIFY

A Big Time on the 26th at the Delegates' Table Back.

The Republican ratification of the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket will occur, it is hoped, during the forenoon of the 26th when the Rio de Janeiro is expected to arrive from San Francisco. Republicans who went to the Philadelphia convention may be on the steamer, Sam Parker, A. N. Kepoikai, C. B. Wilson and National Committeeman Sewall. There is a possibility that Judge Estee and Col. Baird will be passengers and they will be received with the same honors extended to the returning Hawaiians.

The reception committee is arranging to have the wharf decorated with bunting, pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt and other patriotic features. The Government band will attend. A procession will be formed to march up Fort street to Beretania and thence to the Hawaiian hotel, which will also be decorated for the occasion. The committee consisting of W. R. Farrington, Enoch Johnson and James H. Boyd have asked that all Republican business men decorate their stores for the day and flaunt as many McKinley banners as possible.

In the evening a torchlight procession of the good old fashioned kind is contemplated. The hotel will be lit up in its patriotic red, white and blue electric lamps and a reception held there. At 8 o'clock the procession of torchlight holders will be formed at the Drill Shed, the delegates will be picked up at the hotel, a parade of the principal streets will follow, winding up with a ratification jolly at the Drill Shed. Short speeches will be made by a number of Republican orators, among them, it is hoped, the returned delegates, Mr. Sewall, his immediate political friends and the Federal Judge and District Attorney.

The committee has also made arrangements to have a monster bonfire on the summit of Punchbowl. A ratification blowout without a bonfire is a feature of mainland celebrations but Honolulu, in using the crater of an extinct volcano for this purpose has an advantage which few sister cities on the mainland have.

Evidence Against a Murderer

High Sheriff Brown and Chester A. Doyle, court Japanese interpreter, went to Kahuku yesterday for the purpose of looking up the case of Amimoto, the Japanese who was captured at Ewa the other day and who is accused of the murder of Hoyora, another Japanese, at Kahuku plantation about four months ago.

Mr. Brown had a talk with George Kamaka, the plantation policeman, and heard his story of the trouble between Amimoto and Hoyora, and he also talked with several Japanese who were present the night the murder was committed. They assert that Amimoto and Hoyora and Mita, another Japanese who is under arrest on a charge of complicity in the crime, were all engaged in a gambling game. Amimoto and Hoyora quarreled over the game. Amimoto accused Hoyora of cheating. Hoyora finally got up and left and Amimoto followed him out. A few moments later policeman Kamaka who was coming to the cabin to stop the noise the Japanese were making found Amimoto running away from the place as fast as he could. Suspecting something wrong he took him to his house and locked him up. Then he went on to the cabin where the gambling had been going on. Just outside of the place he found the dead body of Hoyora. The man had been stabbed several times in the back and had one ugly wound in the abdomen. Near by Kamaka captured Mita. He returned to his house with his second prisoner only to find that Amimoto had levanted.

Since that time nothing has been heard of Amimoto until he was captured at Ewa plantation by policeman Tanaka.

Amimoto's case will be called for trial this morning in Judge Wilson's court and will then be adjourned until Monday. On Monday the Japanese witnesses from Kahuku together with policeman Kamaka will arrive to appear against the accused Japanese.

Estate of Judge Judd.

An inventory of the estate of A. F. Judd, late Chief Justice of Hawaii, was filed yesterday by Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd, the administratrix. The estate is valued at about \$200,000 and includes the following property:

Real property: Residence land on Nuuanu avenue in Honolulu; pasture land at Pawaia, in Honolulu; land at Kaula, Koolau, Oahu.

Personal property: Twenty-three shares Brewer & Co., 480 shares Judd Building Co., 14 shares People's Ice and Refrigerating Co., 400 shares Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 2 shares Wilder's Steamship Co., 10 shares Kona Coffee and Fruit Co.; household effects, etc., and \$170.97 in cash.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of eczema and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure recurring, distressing humours, with loss of hair, when the face falls. And depot: H. TOWNS & CO., Soleman, N. S. W. So. African depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. In Scotland the Skin, London and Glasgow. FOSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Bicyclist Rides 2,000 Miles in 225 Hrs 61-2 Min

WILL R. BROWN, an amateur bicycle rider who had taken up wheeling to escape consumption, with which he was threatened, has just finished the remarkable feat of riding twenty successive "centuries."

He rode 225 hours 61 minutes, and after riding 1,800 miles did not exert himself. There were no records on the course beyond 1,500 miles, and the incentive for fast work to the finish was lacking. His trainers computed his time for the entire distance traveled is more than twelve hours better than any previously made on the road. His time by centuries follows:

Miles.	Hours.	Min.	Miles.	Hours.	Min.
100.....	5	31	1,100.....	106	59
200.....	12	37	1,200.....	118	37
300.....	22	48	1,300.....	130	55
400.....	31	18	1,400.....	147	52
500.....	39	19	1,500.....	162	24
600.....	51	11	1,600.....	180	12
700.....	59	40	1,700.....	190	34
800.....	72	45	1,800.....	199	06
900.....	86	29	1,900.....	212	01
1,000.....	96	55	2,000.....	225	06 1/2

The feat is interesting on the one hand as an illustration of what the human body is capable of, and on the other as showing what the modern bicycle can do. It is inconceivable that any man could have accomplished such a feat with the wheels of ten or even five years ago. The machine used in this case was a 1900 chainless, and it went through the long trip, often in mud and rain, at other times in dust and heat, without an accident. A machine that can stand up under the strain of such excessively hard riding for 225 hours is obviously a good one, and shows what modern bicycle construction is capable of.—June "Iron Age."

The COLUMBIA CHAINLESS was the first successful Chainless put on the market. Other makes of chainless wheels that amount to anything use the Columbia patents and try to make their wheels as near like the Columbia as possible. A good stock of Columbia Chainless and Chain Wheels at

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General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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